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THE CHETWODE FAMILY OF ENGLAND

WITH THE LINE OF DESCENT

TO

GRACE CHETWODE

WIFE OF

PETER BULKELEY

OF CONCORD · MASSACHUSETTS

F. B. Smith

WORCESTER · MASSACHUSETTS

NOTE

ABOUT the year 1910 seventy-nine copies of this book were printed, without a title-page, for Frank Bulkeley Smith of Worcester, Massachusetts. The entire edition remained unbound and undistributed until its publication in this present form, with a newly printed title-page, by Goodspeed's Book Shop, Inc.

Boston, 1945.

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CHETWODE - CHETWOOD.

The family of Chetwode is one of very great antiquity, all authorities agree in referring the descent to a very remote period. [1234567.] In all probabiilty it is of Saxon origin, and existed undoubtedly long before the Norman Conquest. In the time of James the pedigree was submitted to a Committee of the House of Lords and authenticated to the Conquest.

The name Chetwode is taken from the earliest authentic abode of the family, viz: Chetwode the name of a parish, but formerly only the appelation of a hamlet or village in the ancient hundred of Rovelai, County of Buckingham. [3]

The Authorities differ in regard to the derivation of the word or name Chetwode itself, as the name of the place.

Dr. Lipscomb [3] and Willis Browne, [5] both learned authorities on Buckinghamshire subjects, have adopted the more general derivation, i e., a combination of the two words, cyte and wood, or as it was anciently spelled, wode.

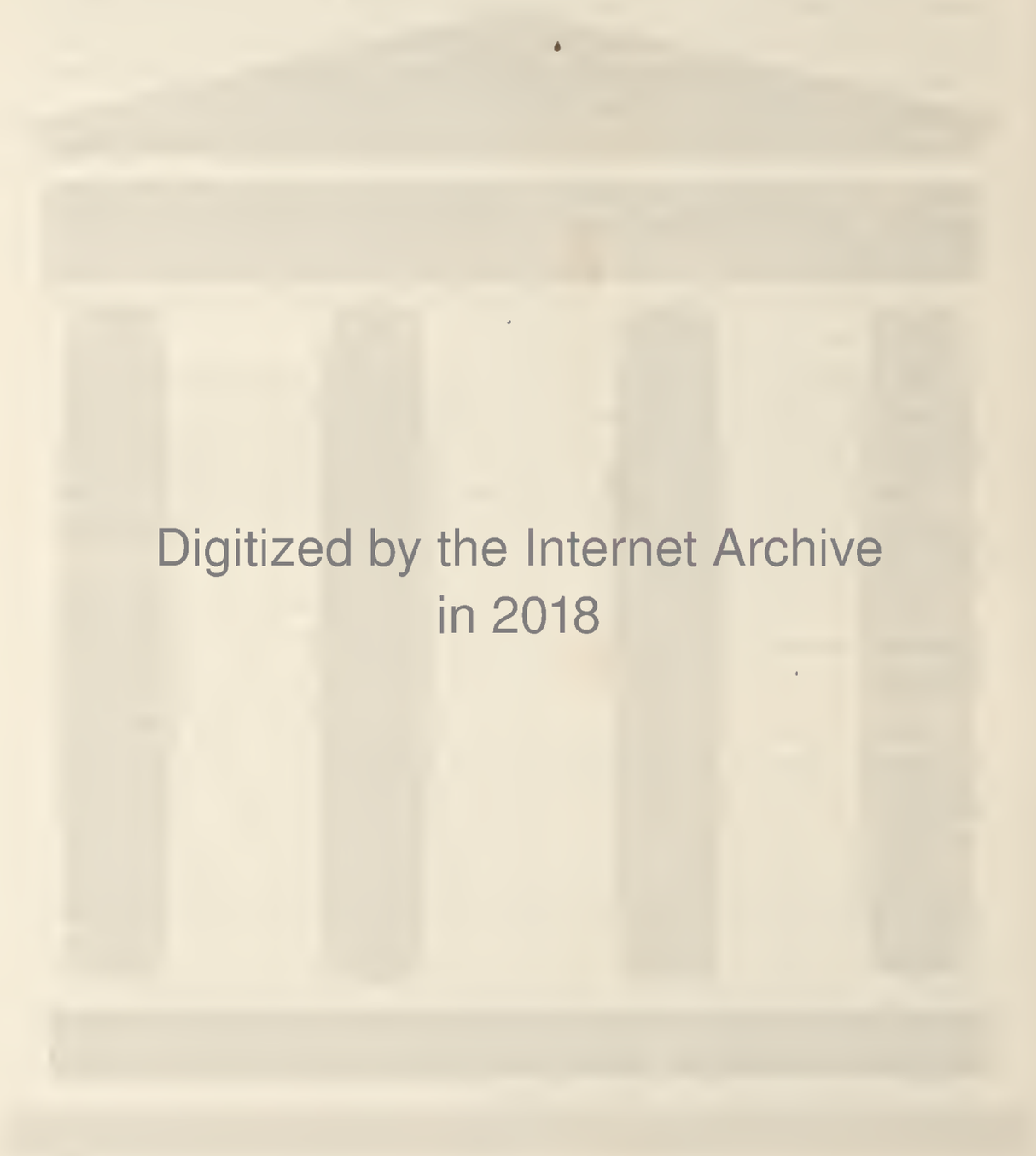
Cyte is a Saxon word signifying of itself a cottage or habitation in a wood and it may be here said that this derivation commends itself as characteristic of the situation of the place.

Sir Simon Digge [7] however, derives the word Chetwode from the saxon Cithwood, meaning springwood and supposed that by corruption it was called Chetwode, the Saxons putting in or leaving out the letter "h" at pleasure.

The orthography of the word like many of the oldest english names and particularly those of Saxon derivation, has undergone in some cases many changes; but the name borne now by the head of the family is spelled and pronounced in the same way as was the most ancient name of the place itself [8 9]

In the records of and concerning the family and place however, the following spellings have been found; Chetwode, Chetwood, Chitwode, Chitwood, Chytewode, Chettwood, Chittwode, Chutwod, Chutwode, Chetwod, Chetwoode Ceteode, Chetnuid, Chewod, Chedwood, Chedwode, but for the purposes of the sketch of the family history and ancestry of Grace Chetwode, the name will be given as Chetwode, except where a difference be necessary in the exact copy of some document or other evidence.

1 Burke's Peer. et Bar. Art. Chetwode. 2 Kimber's Baronetage vol. II p. 535 3 Lips. Hist. of Buck. vol. III p. 1 4 Sheaheris's Hist. of Buck. 5 Willis Browne Hist. of Buck. p. 174. 6 Debrett's Peerage et Bar. 7882. 7 Erdeswick's Survey of Staffordshire p. 119 8 Editor. 9 Burke. 10 Miss. Gen. et Herd. vol. D 2nd Ser.



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Descent of Manor Chetwode from Conquest to Present Time.

Sir John de Chetwode, Kt.

Robert de Chetwode

Descent of Manor Chetwode from Conquest to Present Time.

Sir John de Chetwode, Kt.
Robert de Chetwode
Sir Rad. de Chetwode, Kt.
Sir Robert de Chetwode Kt. = Sibell (Freville) (Strange?)
Sir John de Chetwode, Kt. = Olive
Sir Robert de Chetwode Kt. = Lucie de Hocklive
Sir John de Chetwode, Kt. = Johanne
John de Chetwode = Lucie
John de Chetwode = Johanne
Robert Chetwode
John Chetwode = Elizabeth Oakley
John Chetwode = Margerie (Dayvell)
Roger Chetwode = Margerie Crewe
Thomas Chetwode = (Margerie Sounde) (Isabell Noel?)
Roger Chetwode = Ellen de Ree
Thomas Chetwode = Ellen Berisford
Roger Chetwode = Ellen Masterson
James Chetwode = Catharine Hulse
Thomas Chetwode = Anne Leech
John Chetwode = Bridget Birkenhead
John Chetwode = Eleanor Stephenton
Philip Chetwode = Hester Touchett
Sir John Chetwode = Catharine Tayleur
Sir Philip T. Chet. = Eliza. Vereables
Sir John Chetwode = Dorothy Brettends
Sir John Chetwode = Henrietta Grey.
1st John I V. L Chetwode =
2nd Rev. Geo.Chet. = Charlott Walhouse
Sir Geo. Chetwode = Alice Bass.
Sir John Chetwode, Knight, = Lucie
Sir Nicholas Chetwode, Knight = Elizabeth Lions.
Mary -- Sir John Chetwode, Kt. = Amabelle Greene
John Chet. Thos. Chet. Agnes = Elizabeth Chetwode = Thomas Wodehill.
Alice Johanne - Thos. Woodhall = Isabel Trussel
John Woodhall = Joan Eastwell
Fulk Woodhall = Anne Newenham
Nicholas Woodhall = Mary Rawleigh
Anthony Woodhall = Anne Smith.
Richard Chetwode = Agnes Woodhall
Sir Richard Chetwode = Dorothy Needham
Richard Chetwode Esq = Anne Knightly
Valentine Chetwode = Mary Shute
Arthur Chetwode
Grace Chetwode = Peter Bulkeley
American Branch.

1889.

The Manor of Chetwode.

The Manor and hamlet of Chetwode is situated about five miles south west by west [S. W. by W.], from the Town of Buckingham, in the County of the same name. [1]

It was surveyed at the time of the Conquest as being held by a Robert de Tham or Thain [whether so called from the town of Tham in Oxfordshire or not is uncertain][2] as part of the lands of the Bishop of Baieux (Odo) in Rovelai Hundred.[3] The survey is as follows;[3]

Terra Epi Baiocensis In Rovelai Hund' de Tham ten de epo Ceteode. x. hid se defd. Tra e v. car. In dnio sunt. II et VII. villi' cv. II. bord hnt. II. car et dim pot' fieri. Ibi VI servi. et I. Molin. de XXX den' p t u. V car' Silva c. porc' Val. LX sol. Qdo recep XL sol. T. R. E. lx sol. Hoc M tenuit Alnod chentiscus teign' regis E et vende' potuit.

Dr. Lipscombs translation.

The land of the Bishop of Baieux in Rovelai Hundred Robert de Tham held in Chetwode was rated at ten hides;there was land for five ploughs; in the demesne were two; seven villiens, with two bordars, had two and another might have been employed. There were six servants and one mill, estimated at thirty pence; pasture for five plough teams; wood for a hundred hogs, worth sixty shillings. This Manor Alnod, a Kentish man, the Kings Thame, held and he could sell it[2]

Translation by William Bawdwen, Esq.[4]

Robert de Tham holds Ceteode [Chetwode] of the Bishop. It answereth for ten hides. There is land for five ploughs. There are two in the demesne and seven villiens with two bordars, have two ploughs, and a half may be made. There are six bondsmen, and one mill of thirty pence, meadow for five ploughs, pannage for one hundred hogs. It is worth sixty shillings, when re ceived forty, in King Edward's time sixty shillings. Alnod of Kent a King's Thame held this manor and might sell it.[4]

Translation with explanations of technical terms.[5]

Robert de Thame held the land of the Bishop of Baieux [Odo] in Chetwode in Rovelai Hundred. It was rated [estimated for taxation] at ten hides [6] [on calculation of a hide at 120 acres, this equls 1200 acres]; there was (arable) land for five ploughs [about 600 acres] in the demesne [that part of the manor reserved by the Lord for his own cultivation, i e. , the home farm], were two [i e. in demesne there were 240 acres of arable land]: seven villiens [practically equal to the russian serf of a few years since; slaves appendant to the land rathar than to master] with two bordars [cottagers who supplied the Lord with garden produce, poultry eggs, milk etc., in lieu of rent] had two ploughs [in demesne 240 acres of arable land as above stated] and a half may

1. Lewis Top. Dict. of England. 2. Lipscomb volume III p. 1. 3. Domesday Survey following 145a.
4. Translation of Domesday by William Bawdwen p. 16. 5. Compiled by Editor. 6. No fixed amount of land vid. introduction of Domesday.
The discussion as to origin of " de Tham" and his other possession vid. life of Robert de Chetwode

be made [i e. sufficient land to occupy a plough half the time [60 acres] might have been put under cultivation in the demesne which would have made 300 acres of arable land then.] There are six bondsmen (servants) [servus, perhaps better slave of houshold, doing the menial work in and about home mansion and out buildings in contradistinction to villien, who worked on land in in demesne and manor at large, and who in return for such labor, was allowed his own holdings of land of Manor outside of demesne, from which he gained his sustenance, while the servi sat at the lower end of their master's table and were fed at his expense,] and one mill [probably a water-mill for grinding corn[1]] estimated [income calculated at thirty pence [equal to 7 10^{s} at the present time: pasture (meadow) for five plough teams [land sufficient to pasture the beasts necessary to draw five plough teams, pannage (wood) for a hundred hogs, [it was the custom to allow hogs to run wild in woods with a swine herder to keep track of them (vid. Gurth in Ivanhoe) that they might fatten on the mast, acorns, ground nuts and roots,] worth sixty shilling [equal to 180 at present day,] when received forty, (120,) actual income at time of survey, in King Edward's time worth sixty shillings. (Edward the Confessor.) This Manor, Alnod a Kentish man, held of King Edward, (the Confessor,) as his Tham, allodially; not on tenure such as the Normans.]

Ingulphus tells us that so complete was this survey and description of England "that there was not a single hide of land through all England but he the King, knew both the value of it and its owner. Not a lake or any other place whatsoever, but it was registered in the King's roll, with its revenue, rent, tenure and owner, according to the relation of certain taxers, who were picked out of each county to describe the places belonging to it. This roll was called the Roll of Winchester and by the English Domesday, as being a universal and exact account of every tenement in the whole nation." [2]

The description given of this Manor seems to be no exception to this rule, for it is dificult to conjecture how a more complete description could have been crowded into so small a place.[3]

Now in regard to the names mentioned in this survey, it is necessary to say little. Odo Bishop of Baieux and Earl of Kent, half brother to the Conqueror, was born in Normandy 1032, accompanied William to England 1066, took part in battle of Hastings, joint regent Fitz Osborn 1067, sent to ravage Durham 1080, arrives at Papacy 1081, falls into disgrace and possessions seized 1082, liberated and reinstated 1087, joins conspiracy against William II 1088, driven from England 1088, charged with custody of Prince Henry 1091, sets out with Duke Robert for Palestine 1096, died at Palermo 1097. He received

Values taken from values given by Manning and Bray. History of Survey , vol. II p. 581.

1. Mills anciently belonged to the Lords of the Manor and the tenants were permitted to grind only at the Lord's mill, hence the large sums they are stated to yield. Gen. introduction to Domesday xxviii.

This mill was quite probably a water mill vid. deed John de Littl. to John Chetwode and Olive his wife which granted the said Chetwodes " unum molendium aquaticum in Chetwode" No wind mills at time of Survey. Earliest mention of wind mills is found in grant from Odo de Dammartine of Taurigge. Temp. Ric Manning and Brays Survey volume II p. 581. 2. Chron. Ingulphus 3. Editor

as a gift after the Conquest, 439 lordships, in all of which 30 were in Buckinghamshire; one of these 30 being the Lordship of Chetwode. He bore as arms: Gules a lion rampart argent debrusse by a crosier staff gules.[1]

ALNOD of KENT.

Alnod as he is called in the Domesday sometimes with the title of "cilt," sometimes with that of "teignus regis" is undoubtedly indentical with Alnoth or Wolfnoth, the youngest son of Godwin, Earl of the West Saxon. Concerning Godwin, space is lacking to say more than that he was the most conspicuous figure of his time. His parentage is very uncertain, though there is some reason to suppose that he was the son of Wolfnoth, Earl of the South Saxon, who was outlawed in 1009. Godwin left six sons, Swegen the eldest, who gave great and deserved offence by the seduction of Eadgifer, abbess of Leominster, and still more by the treacherous murder of his cousin Bevin. He was outlawed, but was afterwards restored to his earldom. He died on his return from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Of his other sons, the second, Harold, succeeded Godwin in his earldom and Edward, in his Kingdom. Tostig, Gyrth, and Leofric, all Earls, play a part in the later history, and Wolfnoth, the youngest; the one in whom our present interest centers, played no minor part in the great drama enacted before and at the time of the Conquest.

The title "cilt" is similar to the deriviation "chito," with which those of royal blood were always honored in those times. He was sent into Normandy as a hostage upon Godwin's restoration from banishment, where he continued the whole of Edward's reign. After the Norman Conquest, he was brought back to England and kept prisoner at Salisbury until his death. One of his manors in Sussex, Alistone, consisting of 50 hides of land, was bestowed by the Conqueror upon Battle Abbey. The Domesday survey shows how vast had been his holdings in the time of King Edward, consisting of many manors in Sussex, Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, Oxford, Liecester, Warwick, Cambridge, Lincoln, and Suffolk. Whether he ever assumed the title of Earl or not, I cannot say but Camden tells us that the title of Tham was the most honorable among the Saxons, signifying the King's adviser and minister.[2]

ROBERT de THAM

This name as a whole, appears but once in this description, in the whole survey, a fact which quite conclusively proves that the affix, de Tham, was not the description of a family, but rather that of a place.[3 4] Lipscomb says that it may have been derived from Tham in Oxfordshire.[5] On examination of the survey of Tame,[5 6] we find a Robert mentioned, as holding considerable lands in Tame and also in Banbury,[7] Oxfordshire, and neighboring manors.[7 8 9]

In the survey of Banbury,[7 9] as owner of the mill he is described as Robert filuis Walchernus[9] though this may of course be a different Robert than the

1. Vid. Freeland's Norman Conquest. Woodward and Gates Encyclopedia Chronolog. Burkes and Dugdales Extinct and Dormant Peerages.
For Alnod read Freeland's Norman Conquest, appendix volume I-II. Kelemn's Illustrations. Hasted's History of Kent. Sir H. Ellis Introduction to Domesday, vol II, art. Alnod. Encyclopedia Brittania, art. Godwin.
2. Read references cited on previous page. 3 Domesday Index 4 Sir H. Ellis Introduction to Domesday vol. II, Robert de Tham. 5 Lipscomb volume III p. I-2 6 Domesday folio I55 7 Ibid I55b 8 Banbury Copela and Wigha. 9 vid. Life of Robert de Chetwode

one mentioned as Tham.[1] The difference in spelling between the Tham as in the name of Robert de Tham and Tame the Doomesday spelling of the place in Oxfordshire, is of no consequence. The word was in all probability indifferently spelled Tham or Tame. Camden in his Brittania [2] describes it as deriving its name from the river Tame, which rises in County Buckingham and which with two other small rivers almost surrround it. The Isis and Tame after passing Tame, united near Dorchester "with mutual consent join as it were in wedlock and mix their names as well as their waters; being hence forth called Tame-Isis or the Thames, in like manner as the river Jor and Dan in the Holy Land and Dor and Dan in France, which become Jordan and Dordan.[2 3] Thus we may suppose that Robert de Tham is the same person as the Robert described as holding lands in Tame, Banbury, etc. in Oxfordshire.[4] Some genealogists have deduced a long descent running far back into the Saxon period and it is probably that in so doing they have utilized this fact and in some way connected this Robert with the family of Alnod. No authority so far has come to my notice, however, which has even given a conjectural assumption to such a connection.[5]

Mr. Beaumont in his Annals of Warrington,[6] in estimating the population of Warrington, at the time of the survey assumes that each person mentioned as a villien or bordar, may be taken as the head of a family of five on an average, which would give us in Chetwode, 5 villiens and 2 bordars, a population of thirty-five in the demesne or the population of two carucates; as there were none besides these two carucates, but of the Lord's demesne, we would have a probable population of seventy-five souls in all, exclusive of the servants and if we use the same calculation in this case, we would add thirty more, making the probable population of Chetwode at the time of the survey, about one hundred to one hundred and five persons, of whom probably about one third would be able to bear arms, giving Robert de Tham at the time of the survey a retinue of twenty five men in time of peril or need.

At the time of the Conquest, the lands belonging to the Saxons were confisicated by William and parcelled out to his friends and assistants in the Conquest and there can be no reason to suppose that Alnod, a captive, descendant of a rebellious family, should be treated with any more consideration than was meted out to the other Saxons. His lands were confisicated and a large part of them given to Odo, Earl of Kent and Bishop of Baieux. This distribution of lands when done as this was, for the most part in a wholesale way, had very little effect on the immediate possessor of the lands. His mesne Lord was changed and his homage and fealty was paid in this case to Odo instead of to Alnod. In 1087-1088, Odo fell into disgrace and was deprived of all his lands

1. Editor. 2. Camden Brittania 263-264 folio. 3. Vid. map Oxon Camden Brittania 251 Map by Robert Morden gives name of river as Thame. 4. Editor 5. Mentioned by Debreth, Burke, Playfair and Kimber. 6. Beaumont An. of Warrington, volume I p. fifty-seven and fifty-eight. For general authorities on land law, vid. Blackstone, Kent Commentaries, Reeve's Hist. of English Law, etc., etc.

and we may suppose that this Manor was then granted the Lords of Say,[1] for we find that a Randulphus de Chetwode held a Knight's fee in Chetwode of William de Say,[2] who in turn held of the King probably in the second quarter of the twelfth century. How long the family of Say continued as Mesne Lords of Chetwode is very uncertain. The Roll of the Pipe in 13 H. II,[2 3] does not mention them as holding these lands, but does mention Robert de Chetwode as rendering an account of half a mark for certain land, unspecified, in Buckinghamshire. Though no certain manor is mentioned, no doubt the Manor of Chetwode was the territory accounted for as the name "de Chetwoda" [3 4] It speaks at an early period, such as this, for itself and had Robert been of any other place, without doubt this affix would have been lost. This Robert in the Testa de Nevell is also spoken of as holding a hide of land in Oving county Bucks of William de Say.[5] When we look at the records in the Testa de Nevil, we are immediately struck with a difference in regard to these holdings. The holding of Radulphus or Ralph de Chetwode is spoken of as "de veti" showing that it existed at the time the aid was collected in the reign of Henry the first at the occasion of the marriage of his daughter Matilda, to Geoffrey Plantaganet, early in the eleventh century, while that of Robert in Oving is not thus described and consequently we may assume it to be of a later creation.[6]

The record concerning Radulphus holding "Rad de Chetwode, feod' un milit de Willo de Say e ipse de rege - De veti,"[6] shows us further that the Chetwodes held this land by Knights Service, the most honorable of the Norman tenures.

This military service or tenure,[7] was extremely uncertain and depended entirely on the amount of actual necessity the Lord Paramount was under, to find Men at Arms and troops for warfare either at home or abroad. By this tenure the Knight was supposed to be ready at all times to follow his Lord to the field with his retainers and to serve him for the stipulated period, generally forty days each year. Besides this actual service, the usual incidents of marriage, relief, aide, etc. etc., all attached to this tenure, which though all honorable and dignified in their relation of master and man, made the tenure very uncertain and as time went on, very irksome. Gradually a change was brought about. The Lord Paramount desired a certain yearly payment and the tenant desired to be released from his uncertain duties, and consequently the old military service was compounded by an annual payment of money called escuage and we find that this same course was pursued in regard to this manor, for in 1237, [20 H III],[8] Robert de Chetwode paid two marks as escuage for one Knight's fee in Chetwode. This record also assures us of our further step and

1. Willis in his Hist. of Buck. says that when Odo was ousted from his possessions in 1088, his subfeudatory, Robert de Tham, obtained this Manor and became ancestor to a family hence denominated, who were resident here in the time of Henry II. 2. Testa de Nevill p. 155. 3. Gt. Roll of the Pipe 13 H II, menb, 2 Reb. 7 4. Pub. Pipe Roll Soc., vol. II, p. 109. 5. Testa de Nevill, p. 152, no. 189. Ibid. p. 243. 6. Deveteri feuffamento. 7. For tenure etc., vid. Blackstone. Kent Commentaries. Enclyc Brit. Tenure Reeve's Hist. of Eng. Law. 8. Escuage in Tower 20 H III.

that the Chetwode family no longer acknowledged any mesne Lords (i e. the Lords of Say) but held directly of the Crown and had consequently become tenants in capite of the Manor of Chetwode.

Thus we see that it is probable that the descendants of the old Saxon subfeudatory of the Bishop of Baieux, Robert de Tham, gradually as generations passed by, became more and more firmly planted in the Manor of Chetwode and now in the time of Henry III, 1237, (probably such was the fact in 13 HII,) we find them Lords of the Manor acknowledging no superior except the King.

In regard to the size of these possessions, there seems to be some slight differences of opinion. The Domesday records places the whole holding of Robert de Tham at 10 hides or about I200 acres and this is probably the extent of the original manor. Whether this estate (1200 acres) included all that Willis Browne states that Chetwode Manor has been in the possession and inheritance of the Chetwodes longer than any other estate in Bucks. has remained in any other family. In early times, this part of Buckinghamshire was entirely covered with an extensive forest known as the Rockwood Forest[1] and the whole area of this ancient forest was known as the Liberty of Chetwode and acknowledged the head of the Chetwode family as its feudal Lord.[1] Now many little villages and hamlets have sprung up, viz.,Barton Hartshorn, Preston Bissett, Cowley, Hillesden, Lethenborough, Lenborough, Gawcot, Tuigewick, Prebend end of Buckingham and Bourton.[2 4]
These are all included in the area once covered by the ancient forest and all still in many ways through maintenance of unimemorial customs and cherished prescriptive rights, acknowledge their allegiance to the Chetwode family.[1235] This is principally shown by the Rhyme Toll[3] and the fact that the Constables of all these villages are sworn at the Court holden at Chetwode Manor annually at Easter, and though these two are probably the only overt evidence of this feudatorial dominion, yet the representation of the family still claims suit and service by prescriptive right over all this territory.[1] This territory including of course the Manor of Chetwode itself, is also sometimes called the Common of the Manor of Chetwode, which would lead us to suppose, if we take the word Common in its feudal sense that all this territory was once part of the Manor. [6] In the latter part of the sixteenth century, this entire Common, including the places before mentioned, Barton, Hartshorn, etc., was estimated to be in all about 2,000 acres.[7]

It is a fact worthy of note that this prescriptive feudal dominion not only is still claimed by the family, but is also acknowledged and awarded the family by all those dwelling on this territory.[1] Few manors in England have still

1. Lewis Topographical Dictionary of Eng, Art. Chetwode. 2. Vid. infra. 3. Buck's Rec. vol. II p. 151 4. This is probably a mistake. Lethenborough, Barton, Preston, and Tiugewick, existed at the time of Survey, vice Post. 5. Willis Brown p. 174. 6. This cannot be so. Tuigewick, Preston, Barton and Lethenborough originally all separate manors. 7. Bucks Record vol. II p. 151.

retained so many of the feudal elements and this is especially noteworthy, when we take into consideration the fact that for many centuries the Chetwode family has not resided on this estate.[2][3]

Of course the Manor originally held its own court and was the place of adjudication of all causes, both civil and criminal which arose within this territory included in the Manor. The Court is now an obsolete function and probably nothing is done except the swearing of the constables before mentioned.

The Manor House still exists, though it is no longer occupied as the family residence and was for a long time only used as a farmhouse, but in 1884 it was restored and enlarged and is now occupied by Lord Lawrence. It is a gabled roof building of stone, mullioned windows and is the same structure that was formerly the seat of the family. It is approached by a carriage drive nearly a mile long.

Richard Chetwode, father of our Grace, is presumably the last of the family who actually resided at Chetwode. Willis Browne says that he resided here in 1583 and the parish register records the birth of his son Tobias at Chetwode about the same date.

After we pass over the earlier and more remote part of our family history and come down to the beginning of the thirteenth century, we find no difficulty in regard to tracing the descent of the Manor. The descent seems to have been in the family of Chetwode from the earliest holding, presumably before the Conquest[4] down to the present time, though for quite a protracted period it passed out of the possession of those bearing the family name.[5][6] On the death of Alice and Johanne Chetwode (presumably about 1450,) daughter of Sir Thomas Chetwode of the elder branch of the family, the Manor passed to his (Sir Thomas's) sister Elizabeth Chetwode, then wife of Thomas Woodhall[6] baron of Woodhall co. Bedford and after this, remained in the Woodhall family for five generations, until Richard Chetwode by marriage with Agnes, only daughter and heir of Sir Anthony Woodhall, last baron of Woodhall, brought it back to the Chetwode name once more.[5][6][7] From Richard Chetwode it passed by inheritance through his son Sir Richard, his grandson Richard, his great grandson Valentine to Arthur Chetwode, Esq.[8] of Chetwode Co Bucks who on the 6th of May 1654, conveyed the capital messuage and Manor of Chetwode with lands in Barton, Hillesden, Tuigewick, Lenborough, Cowley, Gawcot and Preston, to John Chetwode, Esquire, of Oakley County, Stafford the then representative of the elder branch of the family in which branch it has since remained, passing by inheritance or will from the father to son until now we find it in the possession of Sir George Chetwode of Oakley Co. Stafford, Baronet.

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1. Lewis Top. Dict. of England, art. Chetwode Esq. 1833. 2. Editor. 3. Willis Brown p. 174. 4. Willis says Robert de Thame ancestor of Chetwode p. 117. 5. Lips. Hist. of Bucks vol. II p. 2. 6. Willis Bucks p. 117. 7. Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. I, 2nd ser. pp. 71, 72, 73, 74, 75. 8. It is curious that Tucker in his pedigree has omitted Arthur Chetwode's name, Willis Browne p. 173 states date, subject and names of parties to conveyance and Arthur's place in Pedigree

The accompanying chart shows the descent step by step from the earliest recorded holder to the present time.

Many of these neighboring places, Lethenborough, Preston and Bourton, are found in the Domesday Survey and it is a fact worthy of notice that they were for the most part holden by different individuals and seems to have been accounted for as absolutely distinct from one another.

Ledingberge.[1] Ernulf de Hesding held of the Bishop Baieux. It consisted of seven hides and was held as one Manor. Witaf the man of Count of Levuinus, [Leofric, a brother of Alnod probably] held it in the time of Edward, the Confessor, and he could sell it.

Prestone.[1] Ansgut de Ros held of the Bishop, it consisted of fifteen hides;the same Witaf held this in King Edward's time.

Bartone.[2] Ernulf de Hesding held this of the Bishop, it consisted of ten hides; the same Witaf held this in King Edward's time.

Tedinwicke[1] Ilbtuc de Lacti held of the Bishop, it consisted of ten hides; this in King Edward's time Alnod held.

The RHYME TOLL.

One of the most interesting manorial rights of the Chetwode family is the Rhyme Toll. This toll is said to have been granted to the Chetwode family because an ancestor of the family slew a terrible wild beast [wild boar] in Chetwode woods, which had annoyed and proved dangerous to the whole neighborhood.[3 4] The origin and exact date of this prescriptive right is now lost in dim tradition and obscurity; but there seems some little reason for making its date coeval with the date of the Grant of the Chetwood Fair, in the second year of King Edward the first [AD 1274] (Willis Browne finds this date Anno 18 Edw. I, 1290[5]) but whether the privelege was acquired by royal grant, or by charter from the grateful inhabitants of the district, confirmed by the Lord of the fee, cannot now be definitely ascertained.[4 6]

The tradition of its originating in the courage of one of the Chetwodes, [probably Robert Chetwode if the date of the fair can be assumed to be identical with the first taking of this toll] has been most remarkably corroborated in the present century.[4 7] In the Parish of Barton Hartshorn, within a mile of the Chetwode Manor House close to the boundary of Tuigewick wood, a large mound of earth formerly existed surrounded by a ditch, known among the people as Boar's Pond.[4 7]

It was situated on the right hand side, a few hundred yards from the road

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Domesday fol. 144b. 2. Ibid. 145. 3. Lips. History of Buck. vol. III p. 1. 4. Bucks. Record, art Rhyme Toll, vol. II p. 151. 5. Willis Browne History of Bucks. p. 175. 6. Editor. 7. Shearherris History of Buck. p. 268.

leading from Chetwode Manor House to the Finmere and Bicester Turnpike and remained overgrown with gorse and cinderwood, until it was brought under cultivation and enclosed in 1810.[1][2] At that time the tenant in occupation levelled the whole of the mound, filling up the greater portion of the ditch and in removing the earth discovered the remains of a boar of an enormous size.

The animal had been obviously laid at full length on the ground, doubtless in the very spot where it had been killed and the earth heaped upon it from all sides, thus forming the mound and ditch. The field in which the mound and ditch were situated, is still known by the name of "Boar's Head Field" but the remains of the ditch or foss ["The Boar's Pond] is now filled up.

A portion of the bones which were well preserved, remained for a long time under the charge of the occupier of the land, until Sir John Chetwode, succeeding to the estate, took them into his own possession and recently lent the jaw-bone to the Bucks Architectural and Archaelogical Society for more safe preservation.

The Rhyme commences at nine o'clock in the morning of the 30th of October,[4] when a horn is blown on the Church Hill in Buckingham and ginger bread and beer distributed among the boys[5] The girls present are not admitted to a share in the bounty; but no reason has been assigned for this partiality save that of immemorial custom. When a sufficient quantity of these viands have been disposed of, the bearer of the cakes and ale proceeds through the village of Tiugewick to the extreme boundary of the county towards Oxfordshire in front of the Red Lion Inn, near Finmere, three miles distant where the horn is again sounded and a fresh distribution of provisions takes place, also limited to boys. At the conclusion of these formalities, the Rhyme is proclaimed to have begun. One toll collector is stationed in the Town of Buckingham, and another in the hamlet of Gawcot, a mile and a half distant, each empowered to levy a tax upon all cattle or swine driven through the townships of Barton Hartshorn, Preston Bissett, Cowley, Hillsden, Lethenborough, Gawcot, Tiugewick, Prebend end of Buckingham and Burton, until 12 o'clock on the 7th. of November, when the Rhyme closed. The amount of toll is as follows: Great cattle per mouth 2d, Small cattle per mouth 1d and each of them also one farthing per clan, being per hoof 1d.[6] [7]

For a long time the farmers and occupiers of land in their parishes have been accustomed to compound for the immunity from this toll by an annual payment of one shilling each.[8] Before the Buckingham Railroad was opened the proceeds of this toll have been known to amount to £20, but as large droves of Irish and Welsh cattle are now conveyed by railroad, the Rhyme at the

Note. Mr. Roundell, an antiquarian of Buckinghamshire, says that Rhynish ground in Buckinghamshire means cold, unproductive soil (authority tells us this is the class of soil in Chetwode Manor) and perhaps we can thus derive the name given the toll from the appellation commonly given to the soil in this neighborhood.

1. Bucks Record art. Rhyme Toll volume II p. 151. 2. Shearu History of Bucks p. 298. 3. Editor. 4. On the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude 280 acc'd. to Lips. vol. III p. 1. 5. Buck's Rec. vol. II p. 151 Article Rhyme Toll. 6. Lip. Hist. of Bucks vol. III p. 1. 7. George Calverly et ux vs. Trustees of Rich. Chetwode. 8. Shearn History Co Bucks p. 267.

present day [for this curious old prescriptive toll is still anually collected by the Chetwode family][1][2] is rated at 25 s per annum.

There are five horns in the possession of the tenant of the Toll,[3] belonging to the Lord of the Manor and yearly used in the collection of the toll. As to the derivation of the name Rhyme, there can be no explanation unless we accept the one assigned by Mr. Roundell, viz: that it is derived from the word Rhynish, which in the Buckinghamshire Folk Lore means cold unproductive soil.[2] This may be the correct explanation more especially on this account that the soil in the Manor of Chetwode is a stiff clay.[4][5]

Whatever may be the strength of tradition as to the date of the origin of this custom, the earliest authentic mention met with, is in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.[2][6] In 1561 Richard Chetwode died and his widow, heiress in her own right of the Manor of Warkworth in Co. Northampton, remarried Sir George Calverly.[7][2] A legal suit was instituted apparently between herself and her husband on the one part and the trustees of her son by her first husband, on the other part to ascertain whether she, Lady Calverly, had a life interest in the Chetwode estate and among the other things in the Rhyme Toll.[2][7]

From the pleadings in this cause we learn that George Calverly and Agnes his wife, had been seized of the Manor of Chetwode in right of said Agnes that the Common of the Manor contained by estimation 2000 acres of land lying in Chetwode, Barton, Tuigewick, Gawcot, Hillesden and Prebend end of Buckingham and Cowley; that for the space of three days yearly, between the feast of St. Michael, the Archangel, and St. Martin the Bishop, in winter they had a "drift" of all cattle that should be found in these three days within the said Common, called the Rhyne in Chetwode, Barton Tuigewick, Gawcot, Hillesden, Prebend end of Buckingham and Cowley, by the bailiffs, officers tenants and other servants in manner and form following:-[2][6][7]

"In the beginning of the said Drift of the Common of Rhyne first, at the going forth they shall blow a weke shell or horne immediately after the sun rising at the mansion House of the Manor of Chetwode, and then in their going about they shall blow their horn a second time in the field between Newton Purcell and Barton Hartshorn in the said county and also shall blow their horn a third time at a place near the town of Finmere, in the county of Oxford and they shall blow their horn a fourth time at a certain stone in the market of the town of Buckingham and there to give the poor sixpence and so going forward in this manner about the said drift, shall blow the horn at several bridges called Thornborough Bridge, Kings Bridge and Bridge Mill. And also they shall blow their horn at the Pound Gate called the Lord's (Lord of the

1. Shearns Hist. co. Bucks p. 267. 2. Bucks Record vol. II p. 151 art. Rhyme Toll. 3. Lips. Hist. co. Bucks vol. III p. 1. 4. Shearns Hist. co. Bucks p. 265. 5. Editor. 6. George Calverly et ux vs. Trustees of Richard Chetwode p. 1561. 7. Shearns Hist. of Bucks p. 268. Note. The collection of the Toll was discontinued in the year 1866, being the year of the Cattle Plague. Horns or shells now in possession of Sir George Chetwode.

Manor) Pound in the parish of Chetwode. Also that the said George [Calverly] and Ann or Agnes have all the time been used by their officers and servants to drive away all foreign cattle that shall be found within the said three days within the parishes, fields, etc. aforesaid, to impound the same in any pound of the said towns, and to take for everyone of the said foreign beasts; two pence for the mouth and one penny for a foot for every said beast and further that the said officers and servants have always been used to take all cattle so taken and impounded by them within three days to the Lord's Pound in Chetwode, and if any cattle shall remain in the pound at Chetwode and not be claimed at the end of the next three days, then the next day after the rising of the sun, the bailiff or officers of the Lord for the time being, shall blow their horn three times at the gate of the said pound, and make proclamation that if any persons lack any cattle that shall be in the same pound, let them come and show the marks of the same cattle so claimed by them and they shall have them, paying unto the Lord his money in the manner and form before mentioned, otherwise the cattle that shall so remain shall be Lord's as strays.[1] [2]

As soon as the last mentioned proclamation was concluded at Chetwode the animals enclaimed were at once escheated and if the owner afterwards appeared, he could only obtain his cattle by paying their full value.[3] But if the owner refused to give the required sum or none came forward, the cattle were at once driven to Warkworth Co. Northampton and sold, whence it became a popular saying at Chetwode that, "Cattle that drink of Warkworth water never come back to Bucks."[3]

CHETWODE FAIR.

Lipscomb tells us that there was a grant of a fair to Chetwode, temp. Ed. I [AD 1274,] when the Rhyme Toll was levied. Willis Browne however assumes that the Fair was granted to the Prior and not to the Lord of the Manor. As there are no facts except these on which we can base a hypothetical argument, it would be foolish to attempt to solve this question. It is however in my opinion more probably that the fair was a grant to the family than to the Priory; for we find that its grant was probably coeval with the grant of the Rhyme Toll i e., the right to collect Toll was an incident of the Fair.

To have selected certain nine days in the year and said that the Chetwode family should have certain rights to Toll and strays during that time in all cattle found within the Manor, is not nearly as likely as that a fair having been granted them, as an incident to that grant, they should have the Toll as an additional right as it is presumable that a far larger number of cattle would find their way into the Manor at the time of a fair than at any other time and the Toll would then only mean a commission or brokerage on all cattle so brought to the fair for the purposes of barter or sale.

1. Bucks Record vol. II p. 151, Art. Rhyme Toll. 2. George Calverly et ux. vs. Trustees of Richard Chetwode 1561. 3. Shearns History Co. Bucks, p. 269.

If this assumption be correct we can rest assured that the Rhyme Toll is still a living monument of the old manorial fair and one of the very few remaining remnants in England, which show more vividly than any detailed written history can, how vast have been the strides of commerce during the last five centuries.

It would be out of place here to give a lengthy treatise on manorial fairs and their various incidents. It is sufficient for us that tolls in some form or other were generally expressed or implied the grant of the fair itself or grew up from custom.

For a more thorough knowledge of the fairs the student may read almost any text book touching on feudal incidents. The general distinguishing points are well stated in the following authorities; BL. Com. II, 38; 3 Mod. 123; Cro Eliz. 558; I Rol. Abr. 321, 106; BL. Com. I 174; 2 Jon. 207; 2 Inst. 220, 220 S. P. 221, 222 4 Inst. 269.

The Manor of Warkworth.

The Manor of Warkworth is situated in the hundred of Kings Sutton, Northamptonshire, two miles from Banbury.[1] The name is now applied to a parish[1] which in 1833 contained the Hamlets of Guimesbury and Nethercote, which form part of the adjoining parish of Banbury Co. Oxford, (521 inhabitants) The orthography of the name has been very varied, the following being some of the various forms it has assumed; Wafercurt, Wauercourt, Warcorth, Warcourth, Warecourth, Wauercworth, Warecworth, Warceworth, Warcworth and Warkworth.

It was originally a member of the Bishop of Lincolns manor of Banbury and though not specifically named in the Domesday Survey, may be presumed to have been included in the anonymous lands belonging to that Manor, of which Robert held of the Bishop four hides; Grislen five hides etc., etc. The local surname was adopted as was the custom, by the early Lords of the Manor. By marriage of the daughter and heiress of - - - Warkworth, Lord of the Manor of Warkworth,to Sir John de Lyons' (father of Sir John who died in 1385) it passed into the Lyons family. It remained in the possession (the name being interchangeably spelt Lyons or de Leone,) until 9 Ric. II (1385,) when on the decease of Sir John de Lyons, without issue it passed to his nephew and heir, Sir John de Chetwode, who disused his paternal arms and adopted those of his mother's family. In a deed in Henry IV (1399,) he styled himself Sir John Chetwode, Lord of Warkworth, cousin and heir of Sir John Lyons, and sealed with the arms of Lyons, a lion rampart, circumscribed, "Sigillum

1. Lewis Top. Dict. of England, art. Warkworth. 2. Barkers Northamp. p. 758. 3. Misc, Gen. and Her. vol. I no. 4. 2nd Ser. p. 55. 4. Domesday folio 155 b. 5. Ped. in possesion of Knightly family. 6. If theory concerning Robt. de Tham is correct, this Robt. was the Robt. de Chetwode living 1088. Vid. Lip. Robt. de Chet.

Chart Showing Descent of Manor of Warkworth.

Warkworth, Lord of Warkworth

John de Lyons of Warkworth — Warkworth dan. and coh.

Richard de Lyons of Warkworth — Maud 1st wife.

Roger de Lyons of Warkworth, 1205 — Hawise . . . . . .

Sir Roger de Lyons of Warkworth — Joan de Napton

Sir Richard de Lyons of Warkworth — Emma vid. 5 E. 2.

Sir J. de Lyons, Knt. of Warkworth — Margerie Okeley Liv. 31-3 E. I, and vid. II E. I.

Sir John de Lyons Kt of Warkworth — Alice de St. Liz.

Sir John de Lyon, ob. sp. Margerie, ob. sp. Eliz. de Lyon 1371 Sii Nicholas de Chet., Kt., Bar.

Sir J. de Chetwode, Sheriff of Warw. — Margerie liv. 45 Edward III.

Sir J. de Chetwode' Kt. ob. sp. Sir T. de Chet. Kt. Agnes Eliz. de Chet. Thomas Woodhall.

Joan ob. sp. Alicia ob. sp.
Thomas Woodhull — Isabel Trussel

John Woodhall, Baron of Woodhall — Joan Eastwell

Fulk Woodhall, Baron of " — Anne Newenham

Nicholas Woodhall Baron of " — Mary Rawleigh

Anthony Woodhall Baron " " — Anne Smith

Agnes Woodhall, daughter, heir. — Richard Chetwode

Sir Richard Chetwode

Philip Holman
First time Manor passed except by marrlage or descent.

Johannis Chetwode militis."[1 2 3] His eldest son of both names dying without issue, the inheritance devolved on his second son Sir Thomas Chetwode, who bore quarterly (124) Lyons and (223) Chetwode as appears, for a seal appended to a deed in 19 Henry VI, (1440), by which he vested his estates in feoffees for the purpose of settling them on himself in tail mail, remainder to Joan and her sisters in fee tail.[1 2 3] On failure of issue of his daughters Warkworth with his other possessions passed it to his sister and heiress Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Woodhull and remained in that family until the marriage of Richard Chetwode, Esq. with Agness Woodhull, heiress of the elder Woodhull branch, again brought them to the Chetwodes.[4] Nicholas Woodhull, Baron of Woodhull, great grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth, by his will dated March 29, March 22 H VIII (1531),[5] bequeathed his body to be buried in the chapel of our Lady, in the Church of Warkworth and directed his executors to provide an honest priest of good conversation, with a yearly salary of eight marks, (5[£] 6[s] 8[d]) to say and sing mass there for his soul and the souls of his father and mother, for twelve years next ensueing his decease. He also bequeathed to the Parson of Warkworth 20[s] for tithes forgotten, 10[£] towards rebuilding the steeple a gown of black satin to make a cope of, and his wife's apparell to be made into vestments and other ornaments to the honor of God in said Church. He died in May following seized inter alia of the Manor of Warkwork held still of the Bishop of Lincoln, as of his manor of Banbury, leaving Anthony Wood hull, his son and heir aged fourteen years,[6] after whose decease it returned into the family of Chetwode by the marriage of Agnes, his daughter and heiress with Richard Chetwode, Esq. She died 18 Eliz. (1585) and was succeeded in her inheritance by her son Richard Chetwode, (father of our Grace Chetwode) Richard Chetwode (or as he afterwards became Sir Richard Chetwode) in Sept 5 Car (1629) conjointly with his son Richard Chetwode and his grandson Knightly Chetwode [they joining for the purpose of cutting off the entail.] in consideration of [£]14,000 sold this manor together with an estate in Grimsbury to Philip Holman, Esq.[7 8] Since that time it has passed through many hands and as the Manor House has been torn down it has lost much of its interest for the Chetwode family.

The MANOR HOUSE.

Anthony a Wood, the Oxford antiquary, "rambled to the ancient and noble seat of Warkworth," lately belonging to the Chetwoods of whom it had been bought by Philip Holman. "The Manour House is a stately house, the ancient habitation of the Chetwoods of Chetwood, in Bucks; part of which viz. the former part, was built by the Chetwoods, the rest by Philip Holman."

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1. Burkes Northampton vol. I p. 758. 2. Lyons Evid. 3. Baker Northanpton vol. I p. 739. 4. Vid. Chart descent Manor. 5. Collect. Top. and Gen. vol. V p. 307. 6. Isham Mss. no. 38 (Com. Walter Parles.) 7. Bakers Northampton vol. I p. 739. 8. Eyve Evidences.

In the gallery of the said house are the arms, quarterings, crests and mottos of several of the nobility in England."[1][2] The house which was of ashler stone, and occupied three sides of a quadrangle, stood on a healthful eminence near the church and commanded an extensive view of Oxfordshire. It was taken down in 1806, and in the advertisement for the sale of the materials is called "Warkworth Castle." On a stone dated 1595, during the time Sir Richard Chetwode was resident here, formerly over the entrance to the Mansion, and now placed in Mr. Taylor s garden, are the arms and quarterings of Chetwode, between two lions rampart for supporters.[2] 1. Chetwode. 2. (Az) a lion rampart (Ar) Crewe. 3. (Purp) a lion rampart (O) Sounden. 4. (Az) a plate between three crescents, (O) Rey or Reys. 5. (O) on a bend cotized (G) three crescents (Ar.) Rowley 6. Quarterly (Ar. and Sa.) In the second and third quarters a stag's head caboshed (O) a bend G. Henhull 7. Woodhull. 8. Oafers between three mascles (G) Oakley. 9. Chetwode. 10. Frelty (O E S.) a fesse (Erm) in a chief three leopards' heads .... 11. Lyons. 12. (Ar) a cross (G) debrussied by a bend (Az) Newnham.[2]

The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, consists of a low coped tower without any external entrance, nave, north aisle, south cross aisle, or chapel, with a porch attached to the west end, and chancel. It is extremely small, the towers being only 11 ft. 9 in. long by 8 ft. 2 in. wide, and other measurements in proportion. The interior is paved with plain square tiles and was formerly floored with ornamented Norman tiles of which some detatched ones still remain; as are the old horizontal benches, carved at the ends and in front. The nave is divided from the north aisle by three spacious pointed arches, on octangular pillars with capitals of plain mouldings, and a human head on each alternate face.[3]

Monument Inscriptions.

Nave. On two large slabs are brass effigies, about three and a half ft. in length, of Sir John Chetwode and his Lady.

1. The Knight[4] is in a complete suit of armour, with his face elevated in prayer. He has a conical basinet enclosing his chin and leaving only a shield shaped aperture for his face; plain gorget; circular palettes to protect the armpits and bend of the arms; gauntlets with fingers and overlapping plates at the wrists; and tassettes or tuilles, of seven successive plates, with a small portion of the skirt of mail appearing beneath. From a transverse belt hung along the sword, part of which and both legs have been wantonly removed. On a brass plate:[1][5]

Icy gist Mons. John Chetwode, Chivalier' Sr. de Warkworth 't Chetwode ge morust le seconde jo d'April en la reile de Seint Richard gi fuit en la reile de Pasg' lan du g're MCCCCXII de gy almetoot puissant Dieu eyt m'cy.

1. A. Wood [Ed Bliss] I p. xxxvi. 2. Bakers Northamp. volume I p 741. 3. Ibid. p. 742. 4. Ibid. p. 743. 5. Bakers Northampton volume II p. 743.

2. The lady is in a horned head dress, falling gracefully on a long peir mantle. She has a gown with close mitten sleeves; it adopts the contour of the figure till it reaches below the waist, when it is disposed in perpendicular folds into a train at her feet, on which is seated a talbot gorged with a studded collar. On a brass plate beneath:[1] [2]

Hic jacet D'na Amabilla ux, nup Dni Thome Strange. Milit prius conjux Dni Juh'is Chetewode Militis Juxta quies ce't que obiit vnj die Septemb. A. D. Dni MCCCCXXX, cui a'ie p'cibz b'e Marye cu' o'ib s'ctis p'p' ciet altissim' Amen.

On a large slab is a brass figure of Sir John Chetwode, son of the Sir John who is interned in the nave. He is in a suit of armour exactly correspondent to his father's with the exception of having fan elbow gussets, gauntlets plain at the wrists and a studded belt. On a brass plate beneath:[1] [2]

"Icy gist John Chetwode lefilz de John Chetwode ch'r gu morist le x juur de Junn l'an de grace mccccxx dequi alme toot puissant Diu eit m'ci Amen. Sic na' du vixit d'no p'cib' b'n dixit p'r de celis deus misere nobis."

On another large slab is a brass figure in a close veiled headress and wimple under her chin which meets a high full bodied gown with loose cuffs lowered back, shirt waist confined by a studded band and a long train on which is stretched a couchant Talbot gorged with a studded collar. On a brassplate beneath.[1] [2]

"Ici gist Marg'ie le file de Sir John Chetwode ch'r fem'e a John Brougng Esquier g' morust 't giet a Melbury le seconde jour de May l'an de Grace MCCCCXX et cest Marg'ie murust le jour de Seinte Anne mesme l'an gueur almes Dieu assoile. Sic nam dom virunt D'no p'cib' benedic 'nt. Sc'a Trinitas inus Deus miserere nobis.'

Marston St. Lawrence Co. Northampton.

The Manor of Marston St. Lawrence is called the Lincoln Deanery Manor. In 1201 (20 Edw. I) it was taxed as belonging to the mother church at Lincoln and was certified as being worth 13$^{£}$ 6^{s} 8^{d} per annum in lands and rents in Marston.[3]

In 1295 (24 Edw. I) the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln were found to hold ten fees of the Earl of Chester in Marston.[4] In 1315 (9 Edw. II) these were returned as of the Lords of Warkworth.[5] The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln seem to have regained possession of this manor, for we find them pleading to a writ of quo warrants, claiming view of frank pledge, correction of assize of bread and ale, and false measures of all their tenants, (obviously the ground of the writ of quo warrants) though twice nonsuited by payments of slight fines they were finally reinstated after showing that abuses had been corrected.[6] [10]

The Adrowson of Marston St. Lawrence.

The Manor of St. Ebrulf to which this would naturally seem to appertain,

1.Bakers Northampton vol. II p. 743, 2. Wood (Ed Bliss) vol. I p. 36. 3. Tax Eccl p. 56. 4. Cardigan Mss. Nonvill p. 88. 5. Ibid p. 4. 6. Quo warrants 3 Edw. 3. 7. Pat. 23 Jun 32 Hen. 8 p. 7. 8. Pat 11 Aug. Eliz. 9. Holmnn Evid. 10 Bridges I, p. 182.

was granted by the king to Thomas Blencowe Gent, together with the impropriate rectory (the king reserving however, the aforesaid Adrowson) 32 H 8. The adrouson of the vicarage remained in the Crown until Aug. Eliz. (1599.) when it was granted together with a yearly pension of 20 s out of the vicarage (formerly payable to St. Ebrulf) and the rectory of Warkworth to Thomas Crompton, Sr., Esq., and Henry Best, Gent, who, the following day conveyed them to Richard Chetwode, Esq. of Warkworth, by whom they were sold to the Holman family, in whose hands they remained for a considerable time.

Some of the other Manors which have been in possession of the family and which are not treated in family sketches.

Chetwode Manor - Siresham in Sutton Hundred, Northamptonshire.

In the book of Knights fees, Edw. I [1295] Robert Chetwode was returned as holding the fourth part of a fee in Siresham of the Earl of Leicester which in the inquisition post mortem of the Earl, in the following year was certified to be in the possession of Lucia Chetwode, his widow.[2]

In time of Edw. II (1315) John Chetwode was a co Lord of Siresham[3] and in the compiles of Walter Parles, Nicholas Chetwode is accounted for the fourth of a fee there.[4] The manor then seems to have passed out of the Chetwode family, for in Henry VIII (1512) fines of this manor were levied by the Thorne (alias Dorne) family[5] and in 1612-13, Peter Andrews, Esq. died, seized of the manor in "Sygresham called Peppers Manor and Chetwode Manor held of the Duke of Lancaster, which he had recently purchased of Edward Thorne.[6] Andrews purchased it of the Thorne family [who levied fines here][7] and left issue to Francis Andrews, wife of Francis Saunders.[8] The Dansers later acquired it by marriage with the Saunders. In 1814 it was in the hands of Nicholas Segan Pauvy.

Chetwode Manor, County of Lancaster.

It would seem that the name of Chetwode had also been applied to a manor in Lancaster, though an exhaustive search has failed to reveal that it was ever in the possession of the family, or ever to definitely locate it geographically in its county. The Records found concerning it are as follows:-

Grant in tail male to Thomas, Earl of Derby, late Lord Stanley of an annity of 40 and of the Manor or Lordship of Derby Co. Lancaster, also grant of many other manors in Lancashire, including the Manor of Chetwode, [25 February 1489, H. VII.][9]

Thomas Comes Derby "qui tenuit de d'no Rege" among many other Manors and Lordships died seized of the Manor of Chetwode co. Lan. [In list of

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In Domesday and other early records sigresham, and in modern pronounciation abbreviated to siseham. Probably compounded of name of first settler with Saxon termination meaning home or house. Sigres Home. Bak. vol. I

1 Cand Mss "Num vill" p. 86, 5.(3) 2. Esc. 25 Edw. I (1296.) 4. Isham Mss. no. 38 folio 169 5. Har. Mss. Fin. Hill 3 H 8. 6. Bakers Northamp. vol. I p. 677 7. Esc. 11 Jan p. 2. 8' Bridges Hist. Northam. vol. I p. 195 9. Materials for History of Henry 8. vol. II p. 414, 415.

Manors, Chetwode is twice mentioned as though there were two places of that name in his possession, 1522] H VIII.[1] It seems that this manor descended to William the sixth, Earl of Derby, for in 1597 we find by this;

[Thomas Goodyear] vs [Nicholas Mosley] [Felling timber trees sold to]
[39 Elizabeth] [Alder. of London] [Plain. by Wm. earl of Derby]
[in Manors of Chetham and Chetwode co. Lanc.][2]

entry in Calendar of Pleading, that timber had been sold to Thomas Goodyear and probably the Manor had been sold to Mosley, for in 1501 we find;

Derby, Wm. Earl of vs. [Sir Nich. Mosley] [The lands, manor, messuage,etc.]
[Kut et al] [purc. of Complainant by Def'd't]
[Including Manor of and Lordship of Chetwode.][3]

two years later we find Sir Nicholas still in possession, so he probably susatined his cause.

Ralph Holmes] vs. [Sir Nicholas Mosley] [Disputed claim to common of]
et al] [Kut.] [pasturage of certain lands.]
[Including Manor of Chetwode in Co. Lanc.[4]

These are all the records concerning this Manor as yet discovered by the editor.

Horton Manor Co. Kent.

This manor (sometimes called Horton Ponva) is situated in Selburge Hundred and is seemingly of no very considerable extent.[5] In the Domesday it was recorded as part of the lands of Odo, Bishop of Baieux; arable land one carucate (120 acres,) thirteen villeins, one servant, two mills of 1 marc of silver, eight acres of meadow and one hundred acres of coppice wood. Value at time of Survey 100 shillings.[6] This manor was confisicated at same time as other manors belonging to Odo and was soon after granted to family of Creveguien of whom it was held by the family of Norwood. Except such mention of holdings as are found in the family sketch, no notice of connection between this manor and Chetwode family has been discovered. Neither Hasted or Ireland mention Chetwodes. In 1203 Sir Robert Chetwode witnessed grant of certain part of this manor by Thomas St. Waleruy to Nuns of Stodely. Raises question as to whether Chetwode had any connnection with this manor at that date.

Manor of Paddleworth in Kent.

This manor (sometimes called Padlesworth) is situated near Snodland in

1. Duc. Lanc. Par. Prince Cal. Ing. P. M. p. 25. 2. Inc. Lanc. Pars Quarta p. 373 no. 2, Calendar of Plead.
3. Ibid p. 456 no. 10. 4. Ibid no. 3 p. 482. 5. Hasted's Hist. of Kent, vol. 3 p. 152. 6. Dom. Rec.

county of Kent[1] and was probably never of any considerable extent an erasure in Dom. Ric. prevents our gaining even that usual information concerning its size.[2] We are however informed that it also was part of the land belonging to Odo, Bishop of Baieux[3] and that at that time it was worth 40 shillings.[3] On the disgrace of Odo, it probably was granted to the Chetwodes, for in the reign of Henry III they are found in possession of the greater part of the manor[3] which they retained, until it was exchanged[3] for lands in Bedford with Sir Henry Gratton, Knight by Sir Robert de Chetwode probably in the early part of the reign of Edward the first.

Hasted gives the name as Chetwnid.[4] This manor was formally held by tenure known as gavel kind.

The Chetwode Charterlary contains the following deeds in respect to this manor:

Haec est conventio facta inter Rob'tum Chetwode militem exparte vna et Joh'em filium ejusdem Roberti et Johannem vxorem ejus ex altera viz: guod pre'd'cus Rob'tus dedit Joh'i et Johanae capitale messvagium suum guod habuit in villa de Padelsworth in com. Kanciae ec. Testibus Petro de Chalme, Willo de Byrmincham, Thoma de S'c'o Andrew ec A°E. I.

Sciant ec quod ego Hamo de Gatton miles dedi d'no Roberto de Chetwode militi in escamium pro manerio suo de Padelsworth in Com. Kanc. capitale mess'meum et omnes terr' et ten'ta mea in villa de Hocclyue, Batelsdon et Potesq'ue in com. Bedf. ec. Testibus d'no Joh'e Morteyn, dn'o Petro Lorenge d'no Rad'o Goldington militibus ec. Dat 14 E. I.[5]

Manor of Hockliffe, County Bedford.

This manor was acquired by exchange[6 7] and by marriage with an heiress of the Hockliffe family viz., the marriage of Sir Robert Chetwode to Lucy, Lady of Hockliffe about 27 E. 1.[8] Very few details can be discovered in regard to the connection of the Chetwodes with this manor or concerning the Hockliffe family itself.[9] The County History, the Herald's Visitation, etc., fail to record any pedigree of such a family. I find that they are in a Woodhull achievement which may be presumed to be correctly given as follows; or a fess between three lozengers gules.[10] The name is still found at times in Bedfordshire, but whether they can trace any descent from the family which once held this manor, is very doubtful.[10] A curious entry in the Parish Register of this parish in 1667, shows that as late as that date the family was in existence in then ancient seat and had the probable right to bear arms. The entry is as follows; "1667 memorandum when Mr. Brandreth was appointed to sit in ye seat where the coat of arms hangs on ye wall, it was not intended to exclude Mr. Hockliffe nor his successors from sitting there with Mr. Brandreth."

How long the Chetwode held the manor is uncertain. It was probably to a

1. In Larkfield Hundred. 2. Dom. Roc. 3. Hasted's vol. III p. 194. 4. Hasted volume III p. 194. 5. Misc. Gen. and Her. volume II Sec. Ser. p. 57. 6. Vid Deed - art. Horton Manor of Aut. 7. Undoubtedly the Hockley-in-the-Hole of Camden fol. 288. 8. Vid. Life of Sir Robert Chetwode. 9. For Etymology and Gen. Mag. volume 91 Part I p. 410. 10 N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec. Oct. 1870 volume I no. 4. Wahull Achievement by Rev. Beverly Bitts.

certain extent held as an entire estate with their lands in the Battlesdon and Cottesgrave, for we find that these lands probably passed from their possession together and were subsequently in 1599 in the possession of the Duncombe[8] family, who acquired them from a family bearing the name of Saunders. In 1706 it was sold by Sir John Duncombe to Sir George Page and has since come into the hands of Duke of Bedford.

The following deeds in the Chetwode Charterlary relate to this Manor and explain themselves.

"Sciant ec quod ego Hamo de Gatton miles dedi d'no Roberto de Chetwode militi in escambrium pro manerio suo de Padelsworth in com. Kanc. capitale mess' meum et omnes terr' et ten'ta mea in villa de Hocclyue, Batelsdon et Potesg'ue in com Bedf. Testibus etc. Dat. 14 Edward I.[1]

A round Seal: "Arms Cheguy Legend Digillum Hamonis de Gatton."

Sciant ec quod ego Joh'es de Chetwode miles dedi Joh'i Chetwode filio meo e Lucia vxori eris maner' sneum de Hocclyue in com. Bcdford ec. Aº 6E. 2."[2]

"Haec indentura testatur quod Ric'us Widerile et Elizabeth vxor eius concesserunt Joh'i Matheu de Hocclive totam partem manerij sui de Hocclyue p'd'cus Richardus et Elizabeth tenent de jure ipsius Elizabeth nomine dotis ad term' ritae ec. Aº 44 E. 3."[3]

"Sciant ec. quod nos Walterus Chilea capellanis et Joh'es Diton dedimus Johanni de Chetwoode filio et heredi Nicholai de Chetwode militis et Mariae vxori eius partes manerij de Hocclive simul com reversione tertiae partis manerij p'dicti com acciderei post decessum Elizabeth matris pred'c'i Joh'is de Chetwode ec Testibus ec.' Dat. Aº 45 E. 3.[3]

"Sciant ec. quod ego Thomas Straunge Ar et Amabilia vxor mea dedimus Willo Holt de Aston in com. Warr.' Thomae Erneys et Henrico Squire manerium n,rum de Warkworth ec., manerium n'rum de Chetwode ec., maneriu' n'rum de Hocclyue ec. manerium n'rum de Dunstew ec. Aº H5.[4]

Lands in Battlesdon and Cottesgrave, Co. Bedford.

These lands were acquired by Robert de Chetwode by exchange with Sir Hannon Gatton Knight, Ed. 1, (vid. Deed under Manors of Paddlesworth and Hocclive.)[5] They are in the hundred of Manshead and Deanery of Dunstable.[6] Battlesdon is a small village about three miles from Woburn. The authorities differ as to how long the Chetwodes held these lands. Lyson first tells us that in the 13th and 14th centuries they were in the possession of the family of Firm band or Ferress band[7] and later adds that the Chetwodes held them until time of Queen Elizabeth, when they passed to the Duncombe family. The inscription on the effigied tomb of William Saunders ane Johanna his wife, in the parish Church of Pottesgrave (Cottesgrave) and Battlesdon states that he held these lands. From the Saunders they passed by marriage to the Duncombe family and were in their hands Nov. 3 I Ja.,[8] where they remained until in 1706 they were sold by Sir John Duncombe to Sir George Page. They have since come into possession of the Duke of Bedford. The Dunscombes held them as tenants in capite of the King.

1. Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. II 2nd Ser. p. 56. 2. Ibid. p. 57. 3. Ibid. p. 58, 4. Ibid. p. 59. This interest probably only Dower Life interest. Vid. Harl. Ped. Pub. - Visit of Bedf. F. A. Blaydes - editor Bedf. Notes and Queries writes no remains of all Manor House, no interesting remains of any kind now remains. Editor's Correspondence - Private information. 5. Seems good authority. 6. Lyons Mag. Gt. Britain, vol. I Part 1 p. 42 7. Escheats in Tower, vid. Coopers Hist. of Odell, Bib. Top. Brit. 8. Ing. P. M. Amp. 3 Nov. I Jac-

Evidences Relative to Battlesdon and Cottesgrave.

Deed of Exchange, Gatton to Chetwode, vid. page infra.

"Sciant ec. quod ego d'na Lucia de Chetwode dedi Johanni filio d'ni Joh'is de Chetwode quatur rirgates terrae in villa de Battleden ec. Testibus d'no Joh'e Gifford de Twyford, Georgio fratre ejus ec. Dat apud Siresh'm A° 27 E. I."[1]

"Sciant ec. quod ego Thomas Straunge Ar et Amabilia vxor mea dedimus Willo' Holt de Aston in com. Warr. Thomae Erneys et Henrico Squire manerium n'rum de Warkworth ec., manerium n'rum de Chetwodd ec., manerio n'rum de Hocclyue ec., manerium n'rum de Dunstero ec. A° 6 H. 5.

Dunstew - Dunstable probable lands of Battlesdon and Cottesgrave.[2] Editor.

Manor of Preston, County Survey.

This Manor adjoins North Tadworth. There was formerly a Mansion House; a moat appears to have uncompassed about two and a half acres of land at an angle of which is a hillock composed of the rubbish of a building out of which have been dug up pieces of painted glass, fragments of windows, etc. There was also a church or chapel dedicated to St. Leonard, traces of which still remained in 1809, but the greater part of the foundations have been made use of in building a farm barn.[3]

When the Chetwodes acquired this Manor is very doubtful and of whom they purchased it, is not and probably cannot be ascertained. The following deed shows that it was in their possession in 1337.[4]

Haec est conentio facta inter d'num Joh'em Chetwode militem ex p'te vna et Joh'em Chetwode filium eius et altera viz: quod p'd'c'us d'nus Joh'es cuncessit pred'co Joh'i filio suo manerium de Preston in Com. Surr ec. Testibus ec. A° 6 E. 3.[5]

I find no further reference to it until 1440, when Sir Thomas Chetwode conveyed it to Thomas Morsted and Elizabeth his wife (who was probably Sir Thomas' sister) with the adrouson of the Church of St. Leonard there.[3] It is probable that Thomas Morsted lived but a short time and that his widow shortly remarried William Leed., for after several unimportant conveyances to and fro, we find in 1461 Ed. IV, that a recovery was suffered of this Manor by writ of right in the King's Court, by which a certain John Packingham became possessed of the Manor and he then conveyed it to Sir Richard Illingworth Kt et al. - probably as trustees. This recovery aforesaid, was against Elizabeth Leedsupp, again a widow.[3]

On the 5th of December, 1473, Thomas Wm. Woodhill [3rd husband of Elizabeth Chetwode, Morsted, Leedsupp, Woodhill, as he sealed this deed with arms resembling the Uvedale arms. Bray makes mistake of calling him William Uvedale - name in deed William Woodhill,] and Elizabeth his wife, sister and heir of Sir Thomas Chetwode. (obviously the cestique trust of the former

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The Manor of Barston of which Preston was a part of, was held by the Bisbop of Baeiux. Alnod held it of King Edward. It was then rated at 29 hides (2900 acres,) now for 9 1-2 hides (950 acres.) Arable land 16 carucates [1600 acres.] Whole Manor in King Ed. time worth £10 (£600) afterwards 100 s (£300) now £8 (480.)

1. Misc. Gen, and Her. vol. II 2nd Ser. p. 56. 2. Ibid. p. 57. 3. Manning and Bray's History of Survey. vol. II p. 586. 4. Editor. 5. Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. 1 2nd Ser. p. 57. 6. Ibid. Ped. Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. I 2nd Ser. p. 73, marriage with Morsted left out.

Illingworth conveyance) released all rights to Sir Richard Illingworth et al. and it would seem that said Illingworth held the Manor and adrouson in trust for the Merland, in whose hands it remained for some time.

Manors of Worleston and Henhull.

These manors in the various steps of their descent, are so inextricably mixed and intertwined that it seems best to treat of them together.

The Manor of Henhull, situated in the Nautwick Hundred in Cheshire, seems to have been omitted in the Survey (Domesday,) at the time of the Conquest. The first authentic information we have of it is that Richard de Henhull held three Knight's fees there, 12 Edward II.[1]

Richard de Henhull --[2] a
Lord of Henhull 19 E. I, 7 E. III.

John de Henhull --
7 Edward III.

Richard de Henhull --
Lord of Henhull Edward III. Worleston.
ob ante 9 Richard II.

Alice - Richard Cholmondleigh (1)

Margerie - Ric. de Wrenberry (2)

Tybot - John de Bostock (3)

Margaret - Richard de Golborn. (4)

From this Richard de Henhull (a) as seen in the accompanying pedigree in the third generation sprung four heiresses, Alice, Margerie, Tybot and Margaret. Concerning Margerie and Tybot, we have nothing to do, their shares of the ancestral manor, by their marriage, passed to the Wrenberries and Bostocks and never seem to have been again emited with the other mioety. The other two shares however, eventually passed to the Chetwodes in the following manner;

The Cholmondleigh share, by the marriage of Ellen Cholmondleigh, heiress of Richard de Cholmondleigh,[3] to David de Crewe, passed into that family and there remained until it came to the Chetwode by marriage of Margerie Crewe to Roger Chetwode.

Richard de Henhull --[4]

Alice de Henhull - Richard Cholmondleigh

Ellen Cholmondleigh - David de Crue.

1. Williamson's vill Cest. Recog. Roll 8 and 9 H. V. m5. 2 Ormerod vol. III p. 387. 3. Ditto p. 356.
4. Crewe Ped.

Thomas Crewe --
David Crewe - Joan Sounde
Margerie Crewe - Roger Chetwode.

The other share (4) Golburn Share.

Margaret Henhull - Richard de Golburn [1]
Thomas de Golburn --
Richard de Golburn --
Richard Golburn --

William de Golburn, Lord of Henhull, who by recoveries and conveyance, parted with his share of the Manor and it passsed to the Chetwodes and Wilbrahams.[2]

Thus a moiety of the Manor came into the Chetwode hands, that part which passed to the Wilbraham subsequently came to the Tomkinsons of Dorfold.[3] As a result of this continued division of this Manor, no hall or remains of one now exists, probably no family for many generations has lived there.

The Manor of Worleston is mentioned in the Domesday Survey as part of the lands of William Maldenburg[4] and it seems to have been of very considerable extent.[4]

The first authentic holder after William Maldenburg is Matilda Wrenberry,[6] an heiress of a family who held this manor and who married Sir Robert Condrey, whose name frequently appears on the Charters of Randle Blunderville, Earl of Chester.[5] By the marriage of their daughter Jane de Condrey, to Walter de Worleston, it passed into their hands.[7]

Worleston.
Matilda - Sir Robert Condrey
James de Condrey - Walter de Worleston (a)
John de Worleston. [5]

(a) This Walter Worleston, his wife joining, Edw. I, settled a moiety of the manor on Robert de Harecourt by fine, excepting certain homages and services.[7]

Robert, son of Robert de Harecourt, probably sold one moiety at least of this manor to Patrick de Crue, for we find the said Patrick, 35 Edw. 1, when sued vouching in the said Robert de Harecourt. It is probable that another share came to Patrick by his marriage with Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas de Worleston. These shares eventually passed to the Chetwode, by the marriage of Margerie Crewe and Roger Chetwode.

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1. Vid. Ormerod vol. III pp. 356, 357. 2. Vid. Worleston and Henhull Evidences. 3. Ormerod vol III p. 388. 4. Domes. Rec. 5. Ormerod vol. III p. 354. 6. Probably [Editor] they held lands in Wrensburg Seems to have had close connection in many ways. 7. Williams. fines p. 4 and Chesh. fines no, 60. 8 Ditto 82.

Patrick de Crue - Margerie Worleston
Thomas de Crue - Cicely de Goyz
Thomas de Crue
David de Crue - Ellen Cholmondleigh
Thomas de Crue
David de Crue - Joan Sounde
Margerie de Crue - Roger Chetwode.[1]

Another moiety of the manor remained in the Worleston family, until it passed to the Henhulls by the marriage of Richard de Henhull to . . . . Worleston, niece of Thomas de Worleston, Lord of Worleston.[2 3] Then like the Manor of Henhull, it became divided equally among the Chelmondleighs, Wrenberries, Bostocks and Golburns and eventually the Chelmondleigh and Golburn shares, passed to the Chetwodes and Wilbraham in the same manner as Henhull.[3 4 5]

Worleston is a township, in the parish of Acton, Hundred of Nautwick Cheshire, 1 3-4 miles north from Nautwick, (367 inhabitants 1833.)[6]

Worleston and Henhull Evidences.

1.

Isdem Willelmus, Maldedeng, tenet Warlestune Hacon, Edward et Elric tenerunt pro III manuriis et Liberi fuerunt. Ibi dimidia hida geldabilis Terra est II carucates. In deminii est una et II borarii et 1 s villanus et 1 s radman e II bordarii com I carucata. Ibi silva dim idia leura longa e dimidia lata; e una haia. Tempore regis Edwardi ralebat vii Solidos e iiii denarios Modo viii solidos Wasta fuit. Domes Roc.

29 Edward I.

Walter de Worleston and Joan his wife, acknowledged the Manor of Worleston and the capital messuage of same manor to belong to Robert de Harecourt, by fine excepting homages and services of Richard de Wrenberry, Robbert de Bebington and Hugh de Barneston, which were reserved to Walter and Joan and the heirs of Joan. Williamsons fines p. 4 and Cheshire fines no. 60.

34 Edward I.

John de Worleston mentioned as son of Walter de Worleston and Jane, 34 Edw. I. Cheshire fines no. 82.

35 Edward I.

John de Worleston and Patrick de Crewe were sued by Agnes . . . . . for down of a moiety of . . . . . messuage and a half, borate and a half, 30 acres of land and two of meadow, 12 acres of wood and 8 of bush, 1-2 d rent and 1-4

1. Vid. Crew Pedigree. 2. Ing. P. M. 2 Ric. II Chesh. 3. Ormerod vol. III p. 355. 4. Vid. Henhull ante. 5. Vid. Worleston and Henhull Evidences. 6. Lewis Top. Dict. art Worleston.

part of one water-mill at Worleston. Both vouched in Robert, son of Robert de Harecourt.

19 Edward II.

Richard de Henhull held 3 Knight's fees in Henhull. Williamson's vill cest Recognizance Roll 8 and 9, H. V m 5; do. 8 and 9 H. VI m 1.

2 Edward III.

Margaret que fuit vxor Patric, son of Thomas de Crue, sued John, son of Richard de Wrenberry, for dower of two messuages, a water mill, 80 acres in Whitepull, Aston jux Cholmondeston, Worleston and Wich Malbank (Nautwick.) Pl. Ro. 10, 11, Edw. III, m 15 bis 24 d and m 10 d.

12 Edward III.

Alice, daughter of Robert de Huxleigh, sued David, son of Patric de Crue for dower of a messuage and 4 acres in Worleston Pl. Ro. 11, 12 E. III m1 - 25d.

13 Edward III.

Suit against David and Emma his wife, for dower of 2 messuagees and 5 acres of land. Pl. Ro. 12, 13, Edward III, m 2.

11 Richard II.

"Johes fil Willi de Wer'e selsid" in his demesne as of fee of land in Aston (val. p. a. 30 s) also lands in Worleston (val. p. a. 8 pounds) of the lands in Aston. Thomas de Wer'e is heir and was aged 40 years and upwards "die M'cur p x ante fm Nat' be' Marie' ultio" on which day the same John died. Alice "ux' Rici de Cholmodelegh, Marg'ie ux' Ric de Wrennebury, e Tybot' e Margareta filie Rici de Henhull" are next heirs of the said John of the lands in Worleston and were all of full age on death of said John.
Ing. P. M. 11 Ric. II. Ormerod History of Cheshire vol. 3 page 355.

11 Richard II.

The mother of the four heiresses, and wife of Richard de Henhull, was probably a sister or niece of Thom. Lord of Worleston. Or. Hist. Ches. vol 3 p. 355.

3 Henry IV.

Thomas de Crue of Pulcroft held in demesne as of fee (a messuage and 50 acres of) lands in Whapulle (val. 60 s also lands in) Aston, Worleston, Wich Malbank and Barnellespulle, the estate in Worleston being held from "John Tuchett ch'v'r" by military service and of value of x l s per. ann.
Ing. P. M. 3 H. IV. Ormerod History Cheshire volume III page 356.

14 Henry VIII.

William, son and heir of Richard Golburn of Henhull, by deed enrolled, sold

and conveyed to William Cleyton inter alia, half the Manor of Henhull and lands in Worleston. Pl. Ro. 16 Henry VIII, m 17 a.

14 Henry VIII.

William, son and heir of Richard Golburn of Henhull, suffered a recovery by Robert Massy and John Bekyngham of one messuage, 100 acres of land; 20 of meadow, 100 of pasture, 10 of heath, 20 of wood, one wich and 8 s rent in Henhull, Worleston, Aston, Church-e-copenhall and Wich Malbank.

19 Henry VIII.[5]

William Golburn recovered against Richard Crue a moiety of the Manor of Henhull of 4 messuages, 200 acres of land, 40 of meadow, 100 of pasture, 20 of heath, 40 of wood and 8 s rent in Henhull, Worleston, Aston, Church-e-copenhall and Wich Malbank.[5]

William Cleyton, John and Henry Cleyton and John Allen, recovered against William Golburn a moiety of the Manor of Henhull (consisting of same lands as in recovery above or 19 Henry VIII.)[5]

21 Henry VIII.

A deed of the quit claim of the premises (mentioned in both recoveries of 19 H 8) was executed by William Golburn to the Cleytons and Allen. Pl. Ro. 20, 21, Henry VIII, m 8.

26 Henry VIII, February 4.

Richard, son of John Crue, late of Wich Malbank, quit claimed to William son and heir of Richard Golburn, late of Henhull deceased, William and John Cleyton, John Allen and Henry Cleyton, their heirs and assegies forever all right to 4 messuages; 200 acres of land, 40 of meadow, 100 of pasture, 20 of heath, 20 of wood and 8 s rent in Henhull, Aston, Church-e-copenhall and Wich Malbank. Pl. Ro. 27 H VIII m 28.

The Barony of Wahul al's Woodhull.

Anthony, Baron of Woodhull, was the last who bore the title of Baron of Woodhull. This Barony was created by writ of summons as Burke informs[1] us bearing date 26th January 1297, but long before that time if we can trust documentary evidence of family[2] deeds, the title had been assumed and born by the family. It is probable that Dugdale is more correct than is Burke, when he (Dugdale) states that this was a Barony of Tenure,[3] and that the title and right to the title and rank of baron descends through inheritance or marriage, so long as the lands, the tenure of which vest the right to rank, remains in the possession of the claimant.[4] Although no other writ of summons than the one above

1. Burkes Extinct and Do. Peerages. 2. Vid. Wahull Evidences. 3. Dugdale volum. I p. 504. 4. Editor.
5. Ormerod History of Cheshire volume III p. 387.

referred to has been discovered, yet the title had been born by the Woodhulls from that date down to the death of Anthony before referred to.[1]

This Anthony left a daughter and sole heiress Agnes (Anne) who married Richard Chetwode, Esq., eighteenth in lineal descent from the founder of the family and became the mother of Sir Richard Chetwode, Knight,[1] (father of our Grace Chetwode) who married Reverend Peter Bulkely and came with him to America.

On the death of Anthony, Baron of Woodhull, without male issue who could succeed him, he left by his will all his principal estates to his daughter Agnes.[2 3]

Whether a barony and right to title or rank could have been the subject of a device, is uneccessary to question. Agnes was his heir and took her estates as such, as well as by virtue of her father's will.

Her son, Sir Richard Chetwode, claimed the right to the rank and title of Baron by right of his mother and petitioned the King (James I) that he might be acknowledged as Baron of Woodhull. This petition was referred to a Committee of the House of Lords, composed of the Duke of Lennox, Lord Howard and the Earl of Nottingham, who investigated his claim and returned the following certificate;[3 4 5]

"According to your Majesty's directions, we have met and considered the petition of Sir Richard Chetwode and find that the petition is true and that before any usual callings of Barons by writ, his ancestors were Barons in their own right: and were summoned to serve the King in wars with other Barons, and were also summoned to Parliaments and we concieve the continuance to have risen from the Lords of the Honour, dying at one year of age and the troubles of the times ensueing; but still the title of Baron was allowed in all the reigns by conveyances of their estates and by pardon of alienation from the Crown by the King's own officers and nine pounds per annum, being the ancient fee for the Castle Guard of Rockingham, was constantly paid and is paid to this day; so that though there has been a devise, yet the right that is so fully appearing, which cannot die, we have not seen or heard of anyone so much to be regarded in Grace and in consideration of so many Knight' fees, held from the very time of the Conquest and by him held at this day and a pedigree both on the father's and mother's side, proved by authentic records from the time of the Conqueror (which in such cases is very rare) we hold him worthy of the honour of a Baron if your Majesty thinks meet

Lennox Howard Nottingham"[3 4 5 6]

King James offered Sir Richard a patent for the said Barony de noro which

1. Vid. Ped. 2. Collect. Top. and Gen. vol. II p. 267. 3. Playfair Br. Fam. Antiq. vol. VI, Part 2, p. 756.
4. Burkes Landed Gentry Chet. 5. Baronia Anglica Concentrata vol. I p. 448. 6. Burkes Dor. and Ex. Peer.

he thinking it a derogation of his claim, refused to accept.[1 4] It is probable that the acceptance of this rank thus offered would have cost Sir Richard a goodly sum, as King James made a regular business of selling titles and patents of nobility, the money thus derived being a considerable portion of his annual revenue.

In 1739 the claim was again revived in the person of Knightly Chetwode, Esq., the grandson of the previous claimant without prosecuting it to a successful issue however. For almost a century after this attempt, the claim remained dormant, only to be revived for the last time by Jonathan Chetwode in 1831.

He presented his petition in the usual form to the King, by whom it was referred to the Attorney General, Sir Thomas Denman, who reported in May 1832, and in concluding observed "that although the fact of the ancient Barons having actually sat in Parliament had received no direct proof, the argument adduced (stated in the report) appeared to him to deserve good consideration" and he recommended that the case be referred to the House of Peers.[1] In the Morning Herald (London, England) May 17, 1832, appeared the following announcement;[2]

"The Attorney General, pursuant to an order of reference of the claim of Jonathan Chetwode, Esq., of Woodbroke, Ireland, has reported the claimant to be the lineal and sole heir of the Barons of Wahul (Woodhull) who were summoned to Parliament among the most ancient Barons of the realm." The King was pleased to send the claim to the Lords for their consideration and the claimant laid his printed case upon the table; but it has never proceeded to a hearing.[1 2]

Since 1832 I can find no record of any attempt on the part of the Chetwode family to assert their right to this honor and though it would seem from both the reports made to the Lords, that the claim had been carefully examined and investigated and that it had met with approval, it is highly improbable that it will ever again be urged. This honor or rank descends in the younger branch, now the Irish branch of the family and cannot be asserted by the elder branch now seated at Oakley, Staffordshire. This latter branch in the person of John Chetwode, Esq., 22nd in lineal descent from the founder, had the rank of baronet conferred on them April 6, 1700.[3 4] the patent of creation containing the very unusual clause that it was conferred without the payment of any price, fee or reward.[4]

In Corbett's Parliamentary History we find a statement in regard to sale of honours, which may aid us in discovering why Richard Chetwode did not swallow his pride and accept the patent of the Barony de novo.

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1. Collect. Top. and Gen. vol. VII p. 267. 2. Baronia Angl. Conc. vol. I p. 448, 3. Burke's Peer. and Bar. 4. Playfair vol. VI Pt. 2 p. 757. A list of all the fees paid on creation of Baronet by patent is found in Pub. Hist. Misc. Commis., II Rep. App. Part 4 p. 38.

"James had a price affixed to each rank of nobility, on the payment of which a grant was made out. The dignities of Baron, Viscount and Earl might be bought at the rate of £10,000, £15,000 and £20,000., respectively, and we are told of four Earls who purchased their respective patents at the sum fixed upon in one year. But the most complete instance of this mode of raising money either in the reign of James or indeed, in the English History, is the creation of Baronets. The plan was carried into execution anno 1611, each baronet by way of purchase for the honour, became bound to maintain thirty foot soldiers for three years at 8 d a day, each to assist the King's troops in the reduction of Ulster in Ireland. The price consequently was £1095, ninety-three were created, the sale of whose patents yielded 98,550 pounds."

CHETWODE PRIORY.

It has seemed fitting and proper to embody in a sketch of the Chetwode family, a short history of the Chetwode Priory for several reasons. First because of the traditional evidence that it owed its foundation to this family and further because on account of its connection with the Manor of Chetwode and its situation within the Manor, it must have had a vast influence on the members of that family so long as they remained resident in its neighborhood.

The registry of Lincoln Cathedral in 1640, still had on its rolls a copy of the original license granted to Ralph or Radulphus de Norwich in 1244, in the tenth year of the term of Robert Grostest as Bishop, under and by virtue of which he founded this religious house. This license has since been preserved to us by Dugdale in his Monast. Anglicam and we are thus able to here insert the following copy:[1]

"Omnibus ec. Cupientes religiunem et cultum dirinum tam locis et corporibus, quam incremento devotionis et fidei ampliari: auctoritate pontificali concedimus, quod apud Chetwode in fundo domini Radulfi de Norwico, construator et edificetur ecclesia canonicorum regularium ordinis beati Augustini, qui nobis et successoribus nostris pleno jure sobjiciatur, ita quod priores qui pro tempore fuerint instituendi, per nos et successores nostros instituantur, nobis et successoribus nostris canonicam obedientiam facientes ec."

It has always been a much mooted question with antiquarians as to whether this foundation could authentically be ascribed to any member of the Chetwode family.

This license authoritively assures us that the founder was a person bearing the name of or known as Radulphus de Norwich and the date in the registry of Lincoln also showed that this license was granted by Robert de Grossetest in 1244.[1]

Tradition however has repeatedly assigned this to some member of the

1,Dugdales Mons. Ang. vol. VI p. 499. Ex. Regist. Robt. Gros. quondam Ep. Linc. Existente A D. 1640 an x Episc sui.

Chetwode family and so perhaps it would first be best to examine all the authorities on this subject., mark how far they differ from each other in essential points and then sum up with the conclusions to be derived from the various facts presented.[1]

1st. Willis, the historian of the City of Buckingham and antiquarian, states that in the reign of Henry III, in 1244, Sir Ralph de Norwich founded this Priory.[2]

2nd. Burke in his Peerage and Baronetage ascribes the foundation to Robert Chetwode, son of Sir John Chetwode, the first authentic Chetwode and grandfather of Sir Robert Chetwode, whom he states, accompanied King Richard on his Crusade to the Holy Land.[3]

3rd. Playfair[4] states that Robert Chetwode, Lord of Chetwode, (son of Sir John Chetwode, Knight) founded the Priory of the order of St. Augustine in the lifetime of his father and was buried with his wife as was his father, within the Church of said Priory, as appeared by an ancient monument which was defaced after the suppression of the said Priory. He agrees with Burke in stating that it was Robert, the grandson, not Ralph, the son of this Robert, the founder who accompanied Richard Coeur de Lion to Syria and further assigns the honour of the release of services, duties, rents and customs to the Prior of Chetwood and his successors to Robert, the Crusader.[4]

4th. Kimber in his Baronetage agrees in all essential points with Playfair as above.[5]

5th. The Herald's Visitation of the family at Hoccliffe in Bedfordshire records;

Joh'es Chetwood d'os de Chetwood in com. Buck fundator Prioratus ib'm ubi corpus eius sepoltu fuit.

6th. Chitwood vs. Rysley. Chancery 25 Elizabeth. "This Sir John Chetwode Knight, founder of the priory Church of Chetwode, was buried in ye Priory Church of Chetwode, together with his wife, whose monument was defaced after the suppression of the said Priory, as appeareth by several depositions taken by virtue of a Commission out of ye Chauncerie." Aº 25 Elizabeth.[6]

7th. Tanner in his Notitia Monastica states only facts evident from license viz., that it was a Priory of the order of St. Augustine, founded by Ralph de Norwich, A. D. 1244, to the honor of St. Mary and St. Nicholas. Dugdale in his Monasticon Anglicam carefully avoids giving any opinion on this question and only quotes Tauner's statement (as given above) and in a note refers to its being a few years later in the Patronage of the Crown, 1261, with these words and it is said to be, "de fundatione Progenitorum Nostorum."

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1. Editor. 2. Willis Browne Hist. of Buck. p. 171. 3. Burke art. Chetwode. 4. Playfair Brit. Family. Antiq vol. VI Pt. 2 p. 754. 5. Kimber's Baronetage. 6. Vid. Henhull Visit Herl.

9th. Lips. in his History of Buckinghamshire states that it was founded by Sir Ralph de Norwich, following Willis Browne and in a note says "There is still doubt whether this Sir Ralph de Norwich was not the same with Ralph de Chetwode who went to the Holy Land with King Richard the 1st.

10th. Rotuli Cunial Regis 6 Ric. I 1194 I8 Nov. Pleas ec. on Octaves St. Martin. Warr Rob de Chetewod pon loco suo. Willm Roffu v'sus Ric de Fardinges de pl t're I Wlfricheston ad Luca vl pd.

So far we have only looked at those authorities touching on the family or on the Priory and in addition to these, in order to gather all available information, the Editor has collected the following information in regard to Ralph de Norwich and the Norwich family. First in regard to Ralph de Norwich.

Ralph de Norwich must have been born in the latter part of the eleventh century, as we find his signature appearing on mandates in the 18 John 1214. He is called "clericum nostrum" in a safe conduct granted to him in 18 John 1216, when he was sent to Ireland. There he was employed in matters relating to the exchequer, frequently going thither during the first six years of the following reigns and being emited with the Chief Justice there and the Archbishop of Dublin in assessing the aid of 4 H. III, various sums were allowed him for his expenses and in the later years he had a grant of 20 marks per annum until he received some certain benefice. While in England during this period he had the management of the duty on wool and the lands of Eustace de Vesci; of Robert de Berkely and of the Earls of Hereford, were successively committed to his charge. In 8 H. III, he had the Church of Acle (Oakley) in Buckinghamshire and in the next year was parson of that of Brehull in Oxfordshire. After acting with Elyas de Sunning as justice of the Jews, he was constituted one of the King's "Justices of the Bench" on April 29 1230; 14 H. III and fines were levied before him till Hilary 1234, 18 H. III.[1]

The above sketch is found among Foss' lives of the Judges of England. He makes no mention of the foundation of this Priory as one of the acts of his life, nor does he state what became of him after 1234 A D., when he must have still been in the prime of his life. The Editor has so far in vain attempted to find a place for this Ralph de Norwich in any pedigree of the Norwich family for there was a family of Norfolk bearing this name with branches in Essex, Northampton and Suffolk counties, which held a very considerable position in affairs a little later than this date of foundation (1244.)

The Family of Norwich - Barons Norwich.

Geoffrey de Norwich, the first person of this name upon record, was involved in the baronial contest with King John and committed to prison in consequence. From him descends it is presumed:-[2]

The following are the authorities assigned by Foss to the above sketch; Dugdale Orig. 43 and Chron. Series. Rot. Pat. 185, Rot. Claus I, 187, 298, 343, 351, etc., 432-3, 430-31, 463, etc., Rot. Claus II, 47, 62.

1. Foss Lives of English Judges vol. II p. 434. 2. This sketch of Norwich family is compiled from Burke's and Dugdale's Extinct Peerages and from History of Norfolk etc.

Walter de Norwich, who in 5 E. II (1311) was constituted one of the Barons of the Exchequer and at the same time obtained a charter of free warren in all his demesne lands, among which was the Manor of Howe in co. Norfolk, which he acquired by grant in 3 E. III, 1309. The Abbot of Holme also let to him all his revenues for life. In the grant he is described as Sir Walter de Norwich. In some years after he was made treasurer of the exchequer and had a grant of the Manors of Dalham and Bradfield, with adrowson of Church at Dalham co. Suffolk. We also find living probably contemporaneously with Sir Walter de Norwich a Henry de Norwich, to whom conjointly with his wife Catharine in 1285, was conveyed the Manors of Stoke and Grenesville co Norfolk. No relationship however is stated as existing. Sir Walter is further described as a learned Judge, who dying in 2 Eliz. III 1328, left as successor, his wife Catharine.

Sir John de Norwich, Knight, who was in the wars with Flanders and Scotland in the reign of Edward 3, acting in the said wars as vice-admiral of England. In 1350 he founded Ravening. College and was summoned to Parliament as a baron from Meltyngham co. Suffolk, by writs between 25 Feb. 1342 and 3 April 1360. His lordship had grants from the Crown for his services and a license to make castles of his houses at Meltyngham co. Suffolk and at Blackworth and Lyng in Norfolk. He died 1362 and was succeeded by his grandson

John de Norwich, Second baron Norwich, who does not appear to have been summoned to Parliament. This nobleman died 1374.

Arms. Per pale gules and azure, a lion rampart, ermine. Same lion crowned and with ring in nose or, Per pale azure and Gules, a lion rampart ermine. Per pale sable and purple, a lion rampart argent.

Crest. On a mount rest a cock ar. crowned legged and wattled gules.

Ralph de Norwich, a rector at Oakley co. Bucks.[1] How long he served we cannot discover, his successor Roger de Missenden, died 1268.

Ralph de Chetwode. Vicar of Thornborough from 1252 - 1258.[2]

Ralph de Chetwode held a hide of land in Oring co. Buck of William de Say, who was tenant in capite of the king and Ralph de Chetwode also held land in the Manor of, for in the Testa de Nevil we find;

"Com Buk: In Chetwode Rads de Chet. tenz feod' uni' milit de Willo de Say e ipse de Rege."[3]

and again:

"Com Bed et Buk. Rad de Chet. tenz j feod' i Chetwode de dico Willo de Say e ipse de [4]Rege.'

Ralph de Chetwode, younger (probably third) son of Sir Robert de Chetwode by his wife Sibilla, daughter of Roger de Freville, held lands in Wolston Knightlow hundred Warwickshire, never seems to have married, left brother William as heir.[5] [6]

1. Lips. Hist. of Bucks vol. III p. 4. 2. Ibid vol. I p. 371. 2. Lips. 4. Testa de Nevil. 5. Regist. of Cambra folio 53 b.

Pedigree of the first 5 generations showing
the various reputed founders of the Priory.

John Chetwode
Founder Priory Her. Visit
" " Chet. & Rysley

Robert Chetwode
Founded Priory Playfair
" " Kimber
" " Burke

Sir Raufe Chetwode
Probable Founder Lipscomb
Crusader Lipscomb

Sir Robert Chetwode -- Sibell (Strange) (de Fredville
Crusader Playfair
Crusader Burke
Crusader Kimber

Wm. de Chetwode
Line died out next gen.

Sir John Chetwode
Ancestor of family

Ralph de Chetwode.
Vicar of Thornborough 1258
Held Lands in Woleston.
Knight low in Hund. Warwi.
Left brother William as heir.
Probable Founder
EDITOR.

Benefactor Monas Cambra. Dugdale Warwick p. 53.

1.	John Chetwode	
2.	Robert Chetwode	
3.	Sir Raufe Chetwode	
4.	Sir Robert Chetwode	Sibell Strange
5.	Sir John Chetwode	Olive
6.	Sir Robert Chetwode	Lucie of Hockliff
7.	Sir John Chetwode	Johanne
8-	John Chetwode	Lucia
9.	John Chetwode	Johanne
10.	Robert Chetwode	
11.	John Chetwode	Elizabeth Oakley
12.	John Chetwode	Margerie
13.	Roger Chetwode	Margerie Crewe
14.	Thomas Chetwode	Margerie Sounde
15.	Roger Chetwode	Ellen de Ree
16.	Thomas Chetwood	Ellen Bereford
17.	Roger Chetwode	Ellen Masterton
18.	Richard Chetwode =	Agnes Woodhall

James Chet. = Cath. Hulse
Ancestor of the older line of Baronets of Chetwode.

19. Sir Rich. Chetwode = Dorothy Needham

20. Grace Chetwode — Peter Bulkeley.

1. No. of Generation. Compiled from Pedigree of Chetwode, Lips. Hist. Co. Bucks. volume 3 page two. 2. Page on which is to be found biographical account.

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CHETWODE ARMS.

Arms.	1. Quarterly (Crest I)	Argent and Gules: four crosses patee' counterchanged
	2. Quarterly (Crest 1)	Argent and Gules; a cross formee' counterchanged
	3. Argent	A lion sable rampart (Crest 4)
	4. Argent	A cross formee' gules.
	5. Argent	A lion rampart gules.

Crests. 1. Out of a ducal coronet or a demi lion rampart issuant gules.

2. A sea lion sejeant.

3. A demi mantigu saliant argent out of a crescent gules, hornes or

4. On a mount rest a crow proper.

Motto. 1. Crowna Mea Christus A. D. 1681.

Supporters.	Ancient	On the dexter a lion gardant, Argent with Horns and Hoofs of a bull or On the sinister the same monster.
	Ancient	Two bulls rampart gardant Argent, horned and ungul-ed or, full maned argent (being the supporters of the Woodhall family, modernly assumed by the Chetwodes.

1. Lips. Hist. of Bucks. vol. IV p. 313 note 2. The Chetwodes sometimes bore Crest of Rec. or Ray. Lips. Buck Ibid. 3. Fairbanks Crests Pl. 80 c 13. 4. Harl. visit Bedf. Wahull p. 67. 5. Burke's Peer. and Bar. Chet. 6. Burke's Gen. Armory. 7. Dugdale's Warwickshire p. 752.

Thus we see that there is a grave difference among the authorities,[1] first as to which ancestor of the first generation was the founder and second as to whether the Priory was founded by a member of the family at all. It would seem that among the four reputed founders there should be a sufficiency of material to satisfy the most grasping speculator and yet I have been forced to these conclusions: first that none of these four (the ancestors of the first four generations) were identical with Radulphus de Norwich and consequently were not the founders; second that the Priory was founded by a member of the Chetwode family; third that this founder was a Radulphus de Chetwode, alias Radulphus de Norwich (the name being the least difficulty in the solution of this puzzle, as it is a well established fact that surnames were almost as frequently changed as was the place of abode,[2]) the son of Robert de Chetwode, the Crusader, the last of the four in point of time who are given by the authorities as (probable) founders.

I will now briefly analyze my reasons for advancing these propositions; first the Priory was founded in 1244 A. D.,[3] this fact is assured both by Registry of Lincoln Cathedral and by the date of the Fine of Endowment;[4] second it was founded by someone bearing the name of or known as de Norwich, i e. Radulphus de Norwich. These facts together with such information as we have concerning Radulphus de Norwich, are our only authentic grounds for reasoning in regard to the foundation.

It could not have been John de Chetwode, who lived before or contemperaneously with the Conquest. The Herald's Visitations and the depositions of 25 Elizabeth in Chitwood vs. Rysley,[6] probably state that he was the founder of the Priory and then buried laboring under a mistake and confounding Chetwode Priory with the old parish Church of St. Martin's, where Willis tells us there was a monument to Sir John Chetwode and his Lady before its demolition.[5] Again no possible argument can be founded on similarity of names between John de Chetwode and Radulphus de Norwich.

Second, for the same chronological reason it could not have been founded by his son Robert. We could hardly expect the grandfather of a crusader to be living son fifty-five years after the Crusade.

Third, his son Ralph, whom Lipscomb thinks the probable founder, was father of Robert, the Crusader (allowing him age of twenty at birth of son and his son to be twenty when he set out,) he would have reached the extreme age of ninety-eight at date of foundation.

In regard to his son Robert the same certainty form an argument based on dates is not attained, for he might well have been the founder at the age of

1. Vid. Pedigree. 2. Vid. name, reason. 3. Dugdale Mods. Ang. vol. VI p. 498. 4. Fin. Buck. 29 H. III no. 65, 66. 5. Willis Hist. of Buck. p. 177. 6. Misc. Gen. and Her.

seventy-eight years, though in that case it would have been extremely improbable that his wife Sibel should have survived him, but there are other reasons more congent than those founded on disimilarity of name and chronological computations and which refer as well to these three preceding reputed founders as to this Robert de Chetwode.

First, we find that Radulphus de Norwich was not of the laity, but was a member of the priesthood, for not only is he called "clericum nostrum" in a conduct granted to him by King John (1216)[1] but later in 1223 he was presented by King Henry III, to the church or chapel of Acle or Oakley Co. Bucks.[2] The next year he served as parson of the chapel at Brill or Brehull,[3] Oxfordshire and is probably identical with Ralph de Chetwode, who served as Vicar of Thornborough Co. Bucks, 1252-58,[3] and who held a hide of land in Oring co. Bucks in the latter year, of William de Say, tenant in capite of the king. This latter Ralph de Chetwode was undoubtedly the son of Robert de Chetwode, the Crusader.[4] Again we are informed that this Ralph de Chetwode died sine poole and probably never married.[5] There is further some reason to suppose that he is the Ralph de Chetwode mentioned as Dominus Radulphus de Chetwode miles, in the presentation to the Hermitage of Chetwode, though for several reasons the Editor has assigned that honour to his grandfather Sir Ralph de Chetwode.[4]

Now knowing that Ralph de Norwich was a priest, we find that even as early as 1074, Pope Gregory VII, the great Hildebrand in council held at Rome had determined most decisively and vigorously that no ecclesiastic be a married man; that the sacrement of ordination should be conferred on none except those who professed celibacy; and that no wived priest should celebrate or even assist at the mass.[6]

How then could Sir Robert de Chetwode, the Crusader, a man whose life had been devoted to the profession of arms in sustaining the righteousness of the Christian faith, so far have demeaned himself and forgotten the dictates and orders of his ghostly father at Rome, as to have married had he been a priest (even if he had been permitted so to do by his superior, the Bishop of Lincoln.) That he could not have joined the priesthood as a widower is very obvious, from the very fact that his wife Sibell according to all authorities survived him. These facts and reasons assure me that the Crusader and founder of the Priory could not have been one and the same person.

In regard to his son Radulphus however, none of these reasons apply At the time of the foundation he would have been in the prime of his life. His previous grants to the Abbey of Combe,[7] the fact that he never seems to have

1. Foss' Lives of Judges ante. 2. Lips. Hist. of Bucks. vol. III. 3. Ante 4. Editor. 5. Dug. Warw. p. 53. 6. This argument not strong. Long after this period, married priests were to be found and even as late as 1413, it became necessary to enact that no married priests should excercise any spiritual function. 7. Regist. Cambra folio 53b.

married,[1] the probability nay almost certainty, that he and Radulphus de Norwich were one and the same person; a conclusion deduced from the similiarity of first names; the sameness of their professions; the improbability of any one except a member of the Chetwode family being the possessor of the lands with which the Priory was endowed[2] and the traditional evidence that the Priory was founded by some member of this family, all drive me to the conclusion that he was the founder.

The fact that he should have been of sufficient means to have provided an endowment, such as was his, and yet after founding the Priory, have hidden himself in the little vicarage of Thornborough, is far from carrying to my mind any considerable weight, it being rather what might have been expected of a man who had led the busy and checquered life that had been his and of ecclesiastic devotion to his church and to the honour of his family.

The solution of the name of Norwich can perhaps be explained by the fact that Ralph de Chetwode alias Norwich, had charge of duty on wool.[3] Norwich was the headquarters of the wool industry in England at this time.[4] This founder gave an endowment to Priory for benefaction to certain poor on St. Blase's day every year. St. Blase was the guardian saint of wool combers. This last is but a scintilla of evidence but may in some slight way show how the connection between his name and his occupation or position might have been derived.

(In Norwich every fifty years the festival of Bishop Blase is observed with great ceremony. Norwich formerly abounded with wool combers who still esteem Bishop Blase as their Patron Saint, probably from the Combe of Prenwith, where he was tortured previously to his martyrdom. The festival is still observed.)

Laying aside the question of the identity of Radulpus de Norwich and Radulphus de Chetwode, I will now attempt to give a brief sketch of the history of the Priory.

The fact first in chronological order on which we can rely, is the license which shows us that this Monastic House was founded in A. D. 1244, to the honour of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, for the advancement of religion and divine culture. In the next year on the rolls of the fines levied in Buckinghamshire we find that Radulphus de Norwich granted to the Priory certain lands as an endowment.

Fin. Bukingham 29 H. III, n 65-6 de x rirgates terrae in Chetwode, Barton et Godendon, quas Rad de Norwico recog' esse jus prioris et ecclesiae.

How Radulphus de Norwich became possessed of these ten rigates of land

1. Dug. Warw. p. 53. 2. In Barton Hart. and Chet. Manors. 3. Ante. Foss life of Rad. Norwich. 4 Valer Ecclesiaticus.

in Chetwode, Barton and Godendon we know not, unless it was as I have already surmised,[1] but the fine and other evidences show that the larger part of the Manor of Barton was in his possession and a portion of this endowment all in fact except such small part as had been granted by the D'oyley or Doyle family to the religious house of Oseney in Oxfordshire, thus dividing the manor of Barton into two distinct Manors; belonging to and acknowledging as their Lords the heads of their respective Priories.[2 3 4] This estate in Barton was the chief estate of the Priory and remained in their possession until the annexation with Notely.

As to the extent of the grant in Chetwode and Godenden[5] exclusive of that in Barton it is impossable to state, but it was probably comparatively small. This land must have been held by Radulphus de Norwich as a subfeudatory of the Lords of Chetwode, for we find that Sir Robert de Chetwode released to God, and St. Mary of Chetwode and the cannons there serving God and their successors in free and perpetual alms all rents, duties and servile customs due to the said Robert and his heirs, which they held of his fee and had in the towne and field of Chetwode, for which release the Prior and Convent did grant yearly to pay to the said Robert and his heirs a mark of silver in the parish church of Chetwode. This release is perhaps further evidence supporting the identity in regard to the founder already discussed and is of importance as it establishes the fact that the parish church was earlier in date of foundation than was the Priory.[6]

As we can probably assume with some certainty that the Priory received no further grant in Chetwode between 1245, the date of endowment above given and 1254, we may perhaps assume that the Roll of the Hundreds taken in the latter year will give us the extent and value of the land which came to it by gift from Radulphus de Norwich. The following is a copy of the Rolls.

Ptera dic qd pior de Chetwode tenet in Chetwode ij hidat' t're e dim r'gata t're qd folebat fegi com' e hundr' e fuerut gelda biles e nuc sut q'etos p carta Reg' unde dns pdit p ann' iiij s e iiid.

That is these lands consisted of two hides and one half rirgate and was valued at four s and three pence annual rent.

As the returns from lands in those times was small and as the religious houses were obliged by custom and also by desire to perform all acts of hospitality besides supporting the dignity and state of the Prior and monks dwelling there in this endowment, would have probably proved very inadequate to their necessities and the Priory perhaps dwindled to insignificance had not fortune come to their aid. At about this time a dispute arose between Henry III and the Convent of St. Frideswide in Oxfordshire, in relation to the adrowson

1. By inheritance as a Chetwode. 2. Lips. vol. IV p. 522. 3. Willis Browne p. 132, 4. Sheah. Bucks. 5. Cal. Ing. P. M. vol. IV p. 296 no. 69 says one messuage and 40 acres in 1460. No record of any other gift of land in Godendon has been found by Editor. so this may be original endowment. 6. Vid. remarks on this release.

of Brill co. Oxford and Oakley co. Bucks. We have already seen how the king settled the matter in regard to Oakley by presenting Radulphus de Norwich in 1222 and now he seems to have taken matters into his own hands in regard to Brill, also in the 36th year of his reign he granted the Hermitage of Brill to the Cannons of Chetwode to find a chaplain of their order (Saint Augustine) to serve in the chapel of St. Wereburg at the Hermitage of Brill, and another chaplain to serve in the chapel of his court at Brill.[1 2 3]

Licentia Regis Henrici Tertii Canonicis de Chetwode concessa pro includendo una carucata Terrae in Brehull.

Rex omnibus ec salutem. Com dudum dediminus priori et canonicis de Chettewode unam carucatem terrae com pertinentiis in manerio nostra de Brehull, ad inreniendum unem capellanum sui ordinis, addeserriendum capellae Sanctae Werburgae apud Heremi torium de Brehull, et quinquaqinta solidos annuos, ad inreniendum alium capellanum ejusdem urdinis, addeserriendum capellae curiae nostrae de Brehull: et iidem prior et canonici plenom commodum de dicta terra reportare nequeant propter feras nostras, per quarum ingressum in eāndem terram gr arantur et grariter dampnificantur; per quod unus dicti serricii commode' sustinere non possunt ut intelliximus; nus pau pertati eorum compatientes, et sustentationi praedicti serricii praedictarum capellarum proridere rolentes, caritatire duximus concedendum quod tutam terram arabilum de praedicta carucata terrae includere possint; ita quod ferae nostrae non possunt eam intrare et quod iidem prior et cānonici et eorum successores eam sic inclusam teneant in perpetuum, sine impedimento et contradictiune nostri et haeredium nostrorum, ec concedimus etiam eisdem priori et canonicis pro salute animae nostrae, et animarum ante cessorom et haeredium nostrorum, quod ipsi eteorum successores imperpetuum habeant singulis annis in foresta nostra de Brehull risium forestariorum nostrorum ejusdem forestae, in loco sibi competenti, quinque carectatas claustura ad praedictae terrae claustoram sustinendam; et unum rubus ad focum suom. In cojus ec. I rege apud sanctum Albanum xxvi die Februarii.

This Cell or Hermitage, St. Werburghe Cell as it is styled in these grants is said to have been on the north side of Miswill hill in Buckinghamshire at the division of the counties of Oxford and Buckingham and a house still stands to mark the spot where was formerly the hermit's cell; but a change has now come over the aspect of the place, for the advance of civilization has left its stamp on this almost forgotten spot and it is now the site of a telegraph station, erected by the Board of Ordinance when taking a late survey.

Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicam has preserved to us the value of the rectory and tithes of Bryll (Brill or anciently Brehull) in Buckinghamshire, (also sometimes spoken of as in Oxfordshire, as it was situated on the line dividing these two counties)[7] When held by St. Frideswide's Monastery they were valued as follows:[8] Redd' assis 18^{s} 7^{d};[9] Rectoria 7$^{£}$ 6^{s} 8^{d};[9] Decim' Minor' 3$^{£}$ Com' Fin' Ten 2^{s} in all amounting to 11$^{£}$ 7^{s} 3^{d}[9] annually, a very considerable sum in those times.

Four years later the King gave them another charter wherein he recites

1. Kennet's Par. Antiq. vol. I p. 348. 2. Mons. Ang. vol. II p. 339. 3. Willis p. 175. 4. Cal. Pot. Pt. p. 24 5. Pat. 40 H. III m15 6. Dug. Mons. Ang. vol. VI p. 499 no. 4. 7. Lips. vol. I p. 106. 8. This was value in time of Henry 8. Vid. valor ecclesiasticus Brill or Brehull. 9. Doubtful whether these items belonged to Brill. Editor.

that having before granted them one carucate of land within the Manor of Brehull to find a chaplain at the hermitage of St. Werburg and fifty shillings yearly to find another chaplain of their own order at his court of Brill, having complaint made that the prior and cannons were much damnified in their said land by the trespass of deer and other forest beasts; he therefore gives them leave to enclose all the arable land belonging to the said carucate of land with the grant of five cartloads of brushwood to maintain their fences and one dead oak yearly for fireing.

This grant was Tested at St. Ablans Feb. 26 1255-56.

"T. rege apud S Abbanum xxvi die Februari anno regni xl mo Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium 40 H. III no. 15. Nuragium prorilla Salop' Quod Priore de Chetwoode possit affarture et includere unam carucatam terrae infra Forest de Bernwoude ac quod habeat annuatim infra eanden quinque corec't clauf uturae."[1]

Two years later (42-3 H. III,) King Henry by charter dated at Westminster August the fourth, granted to the Prior and Cannons of Chetwood county Bucks, a certain assart or ground newly grubbed containing 21 acres in lieu of fifty shilling yearly paid by the exchequer to enable them to maintain a constant chaplain to officiate in the chapel of the King's Court at Brehull.[2 3]

I have given the history of the royal grants concerning the Hermitage of Brill somewhat in detail, as I am desirous of bringing out the point that at this period in its history, the Priory of Chetwode seemed to have been in very good favor with the Crown and no fact can show that more distinctly than the grant of right of enclosure, brushwood and firewood at a time when the preservation of forests and all that pertained to them was considered one of the chief perogatives of the Crown and all attempts to encroach on them or enclose them in any way without license from the King, little less than high treason.

In 1257 the Priory received its next considerable grant of land. Concerning the donor, the motives which actuated him in this gift etc., there are now no sources of information, but we can probably assume that fear and superstition influenced him as much as did love of "Mother Church." The history of the various Monastic Houses in England give us numerous examples of gifts originating in a dread and terror rather than from affection, for the objects of the donation.

The donor in this case was Thomas Buffyn or Boffin, who by his own deed gave to the prior and cannons of Chetwode and their successors all his lands and appurtenances in the parish of Stepel Aston, called Nethercot. in Oxfordshire. This land was held by Buffin as tenant in capite of the King and though his own deed of grant has not so far been discovered, yet from the necessary confirmation of his Lord Paramount, and the King and from the Rolls of the

1. Cal. Rot. Pat. p. 28 no 15. 2. Kennet Paruc. Antiq. vol. I p. 360. 3. Chartulae de Bornstall M. S. f 130.

Hundreds taken at later dates, we are enabled to get a very fair idea of the extent and value of these donations. In the Roll of the Patents we find the following grant of confirmation of this gift by King Henry III:

Carta Regis Henrici Tertii Donationem Thomae Buffin de terra de Nethecotes confirmans.

Rex archepiscopis ec. Sciates quod cum Thomas Buffyn per cartam suam dederit concesserit, et quietam clamarerit priori et canoniciis de Chetwode, et successoribus suis totam terram suam cum pertinentiis in parochia de Stepel Aston, quae rocatur Nethecotes; et quam idem Thomas tenuit de nobis in capite; tenendam eisdem priori et canonicis et eorum successoribus in liberam elemosinam imperpetuum faciendi inde nobis et haeredibus nostris serricia inde debita et consueta; nos praedictum donationem concessionem, et quietam clamationem, ratam habentes et gratam eam pro nobis et haeredibus nostris in forma praedicta concedimus et confirmamus, sicut cartae praedicti Thomae, quam inde habent, rationa bilitu testatio ec. Data per manum nostram apud Cestriam xviii die Augusti.

Pro priore de Chetwoode proterr' rocat' Nethercotes, apud Cestr' 18° Augusti

In 1272-3 in the Roll of the Hundreds of county of Oxford, we find the following account of the extent of this donation and tenure on which it was held.

"Et dicut qd Thom' Buffy tenuit in Netheror'tun in Midelaston iam carucata terre p s'jauntia p qua portarit penecello ut p'dcs Nichs e p'dca s'jauntia dememb̃ata fuit p eundem e arrentata ad tres fulid' quos vic' pcipit e p'tea dcus Thom' dcm tenemtu dedit Priori de Chutwod in elemofinam ea dns H. Rex pr dni Regis q'nc est duno fuo confrmarit p cartam suam."

Five years later (7 E. I) on the same rolls we find the following full and complete description of the lands in Nethercotes, showing with more than usual particularity the extent of the territory, the number, names and rentals of ahe various tenants and the tenure by which the Priory of Chetwode held this land of the Crown.

Com. Oxon. Feod Dni Reg. Prior de Chetwood tenz in Nithercot' hamelet' de fergantia dni Reg' unu tenemtu et ii rirgat' t're e dimid cu p tinciis p Tham Buffin e p Willm Ernald me dios fet nefcimus quo waranto e id feodu fuerit inaenir' ut dr exercitui dni Reg' in Angl unu fergente cu p puncto e capillo ferreo e Lancea xl diebus p p'is expnfis q' q'd ferrieio ut dr mutatur in annuu redd assm ridelz in iij S.

LIB'E TEN'T DE FEOD NITHERCOT',

Ric' le Skiremar' tenz libe p Julianam Le Roufe mediam j mefuag' dimid rirgat' terr' e qartam pte j rirgat' t're cu p tinenciis ind redd p annu Priori de Chetwode cap' suo iiij d. e Henr de Middleafton' clico de dono Walt'i Chimin hedis p'dicte Juliane xijd e facit fectam cur' hudr' de Wotton a iij feptimanae e ij adret' magn' com Oxon p annu dat hydag' vj s e ward put tigit fuetenor'.

Alan' Owayn tenz libe decenfo heditat' j mefuagiu e dimid rirgat' t're cu ptincis ind redd p annu Priori de Chetwode capit' suo iiij d. e ii capon' e fact fectam hudred de Watton a iij feptimanis in iij feptimanas dat hydagio e ward put tigit fue tenure.

Rob le Ry tenz Libe rj acras t're cu ptinciis e cu pato e pastoram iij ar'ioru in liba paftra apd Holewelbrok' e Hodemed e pastoram j ar'ii cu liba pastor' de Nethercote p Agn' de Takele Emme Prat Johm Boffyn Willm Ernald medios ind redd p anno priori de Chetwode p affingn' jd e j claru gilofr' p omnibz.

Thas de la Cleye tenz libe dimid acram t'r dimid acram prati e ad t'm' rite fui ij acras t'r p Willm Ernald medium ind redd p annu priori de Chetwode p affign' o qa' p omnibz.

Johs de Ayno tenz libe defcenfu heditat iiij or acras t'r' cu ptincis ind redd p annu forin fec q' tingit fue tenure,

Johs le Wen tenz libe ij acras t'r' cu p tinciis ind redd' p annu forinfec q' tingit fue tenure omnibus.

Alan' Wilecot Libe p Johm Wyndefour' med dimid acram t'r' in' redd p affign' Simon de Rad ington jd. e jros'.

Henric' de Middelafton clic' tenet Libe p Willm Ernald mediu j rodam pati j p ticlam paftur' apd Sromdol ind redd p annum Priori de Chetwod p affign' p'dicti w. j rosam

Emma Boribal tenz libe de fcenfu hediatis iiij or acras t'r' j acram pti ind redd p anno Priori de Chetwode cap' fuo ob.

Simon de Radinton' tenet libe iiij or acras terre cu ptinciis p Willm Ernald mediu e Johm de Wyndefour inde redd p annu Priori de Chetwod p affign' p' dicti Willi ob.

Et de aliis articlis de qibz onerati sut nich fciut ut p facramtum.[1]

In the same year, same roll and same County, we find the following entry which without doubt is but a further statement of a holding of part of the Thomas Buffin gift in Oxfordshire, though not in Nethercotes.

Johes de Sexigton tenz unam hydam t'e defeodo Buffin e reddit Piior de Chetwode xiis p ann' e dat fcutag° qando curr' fcdm qantitatem temt, e facit fectam hudredi de iij s ptinis intes fepfinaan' e ide Boffin tenuit de dno Reg in capit'.

Ric' Damori tenz di' rirg' t're de Johe Sexigton p iis. riij d p ann' e ide Johes de Piore de Chetwode e p'or de Rogo' Dammor' in puram e p petuam elemofinam,

It would seem in regard to this second or last holding that in addition to the gift of Buffin, there has also been a donation by a Roger Dammorus.

In 1261, 45-6 H. III, we find that the Priory acknowledged the King as their Patron, probably on account of his gifts and grants in regard to the chapel and land at Brehull or Brill, for "Towards the end of this year, upon the death of the Prior of Chetwode (Thomas de Haneworth) the Cannons, having first obtained license from the King, their patron, chose John sub-prior of Burcester (by way of postulation) to be Prior of Chetwode.

Ricardi de Gravesend, frater Johannes supprior Berncestra cannonicis de Chetwod petit prius licencia a domino rege patrono suo eligendi et optenta in priorem de Chetwod postulatur[2] [3]

Dugdale in his Monasticon Anglicam in a note refers to this patronage of the Crown and adds and it is said to be, "de fundatione Progenitorum nostrorum."[4] [5]

So far it has been impossible to discover this license or any further records touching on this election and confirmation by the Crown.[5] Where Tauner and Dugdale find the charter or other evidence containing the clause, "de fundatione etc." is not known, so we can reason only from other sources. One thing

1. Rotuli Hundredorum Com. Oxon 7 E. I. 2. Ken. Paroc. Antiq. vol. I p. 363. 3. R. Dods. M. S. vol. 107. p. 110. 4. Dug. Mons. Ang. vol. VI p. 498. 5. Editor.

is patent viz. that it could not have been in a charter from the Crown, for we have seen that it (Priory) was founded in the reign of this very Henry III, so consequently it could not have been "de fundatione Progenitorum nostrorum" in the sense that it was founded by his (H. 3) ancestors. In regard to the Chetwode family however, the same reasoning does not apply, though why the word "progenitorum" should have been used in describing the foundation of a father by a son, if we assume that this clause was taken from some Chetwode evidence, is also rather incomprehensible.

Two records of the confirmation of the grants of H. 3 to the Priory of Chetwode of land at Brehull also appear on the Rolls of the Hundreds.

Com. Bucks, 3 E. I' Pret'ea dicut quod p'or de Chetwode tenet unu assartu ret'u de dono dni R. H. pris istius Reg' ad inrendend j capellm celebantem apud Sce Wereburge p aid Reg e paiabus suis ante cessoribz.

Pterea idem tenet aliu affartu noro quod Itinit xxj acas e j roda de magn' menfur' de dono dci R. p carta quod ad inreniene i capllm celebantem i capella dn R. infa cur' sua p aia Reg' e suis anteceffor' fuis unde folebat redde dco man'io xliis viden' p'or ht affis c'vis de suis tentibus.

Villata de Brehull in Com. Bucks Ao7 E. I.

It dnt qd prior de Chetwode tenet unu affartu vet'um dedono H Reg p'ris dni R huc p in reniend queda capellanu celebrante p aia Reg' e fuoz antec'. It ide prior tenet alio affartu noro continent' xxuna acr' t're eunam roda de dono dci R p in reniend queda capellan' celebrante in capella dni R infra Cur' suam p aia R e fuoz antec' undefolebat vedere dco man'io xliis vid e dcs prior ht affis c'rifie de fuis tenentibz.

But two more facts remain to be mentioned concerning this Priory during the thirteenth century. The first of these facts is very interesting in many ways though from the brevity of the record we are left rather in the dark as to its effect on the House.

In 1285 13 E. I, we find on the roll of the patents the following entry:

Patent' de anno 13° Regis Edwardi Primi. Certi maleroli noctantes combussere omnes domos Prioratus de Chetwoode, ecclesia tantom excepta, apud Winton 22° Sept.

(This entry assures us that all the houses of the Priory of Chetwode were burned, the church only excepted. Probably this ecclesia refers to the Priory Church itself and not to the old parish Church of St. Martins, which was at this time distinct from the Priory.)

There is nothing besides this brief mention of the disaster, no statement of any action taken to revenge their loss, no evidence of who the "certi maleroti" were, no record of any royal grant for their aid and succor and we are left to fill up with our imaginations the way in which the Chetwodes, their tenantry and their Monkish neighbors repaired their loss.

In regard to the other fact to which reference has been made above, there

is some room for debate. Willis Browne in his history of Buckingham states that in the 18th year of Edward I, 1290, the Convent had a grant of a fair for three days, viz., the vigil or eve, on the day and morrow or day after the nativity of the blessed Virgin Mary, viz. Sept. 7-8-9. Lipscomb and Shehan however, affirm that this fair was granted to Chetwode (i. e. to the Manor of Chetwode) temp. 2 E. I (A. D. 1274) when the Rhyme Toll was levied.

The Rhyme Toll commences on the 30th of October and lasts three days. Of course at this late day it is impossible as no evidence or record of the grant of this franchise can be found to verify either of the above dates. Reasoning on probabilities however, we find that the franchise of a fair was almost invariably accompanied with a right to toll of some sort or kind. That the Rhyme Toll is a prescriptive right belonging to the Chetwodes, is a well established fact, tradition going even so far as to assign its origin to the heroic courage of one of the early Chetwode in slaying a ferocious wild boar. Hence we may infer that Willis has erred in assigning the ownership of this franchise to the Monastic House rather than to the Priory. Another evidence in favor of this view is the fact that no further record of their possession is found and no mention of such ownership is made in the Valor Ecclesiasticus as would certainly have been the case had the Priory then held such a valuable right as a Fair must have been in those times.

During the first half of the fourteenth century (1300-50), only one record concerning this Priory has been found and we may hence infer that its existence during that period was a very uneventful one.

In 1347-48, Thomas Somerton, parson or rector of Steple Aston in Oxfordshire, gave two messuages and three yards of land in Middle Aston to the Prior; for in the inquisition post mortem of that year we find:[1]

Anno vicefimo primo E. III. Thomas de Somerton pro Priore et Convento de Chetwode.
Middel Eston 3 rirgat' terr' ec.
Somerton 2 carruc' terr' ec. Oxon.
remanent eidem Thorne.

Tanner also finds a charter of this gift.[2]

Pat. 2I Edw. III, p. s. m. . . pro I mess III rirg. terrae in Midelston ex donatione Thomae de Somerton personae de Stepelston.[3]

About this time (1360) the Monks of Chetwode received a bull or written document from the Pope Innocent VI. As only the leaden seal or bulla has been found, nothing but this date can be ascertained concerning this communication.

The leaden seal or bulla of an ancient writing from Pope Innocent VI, about 1360, was dug up in the church yard a short time ago and is in the collection of the Bucks Archaeological Society.

1. Calendarium Inquisitorum Post Mortem sire Escaetarum vol. II p. 141 no. 77. 2. Tanner Notitia Monasti. folio ed. p. 31. 3. Dug. Mons. Ang. vol. VI p. 498.

It is composed of a mixed metal and is inscribed on one side "INNOCENTIVS PPVI" and on the reverse side are the faces of Sts. Peter and Paul with the letters "S. P. S. P." Shea. Buck p. 270.

There is also in above collection an ancient spear found in woods Gernden Chetwode and some ancient silver presented by Sir John Chetwode, Bart.

In 1362 Edward III by royal grant patent confirmed to the Prior and Convent of Chetwode the grant of his predecessor in office (H. III) of the land at Brehull or Brill and the hermitage of St. Werburg's Cell.

36 E. III. Rex confirmarit Priori de Chetwode hermitorium S. Werebugae de Bruhull et quod possit includere muro unam carucatam terrae in manerio de Brehull liber' de forestarum ec. quinque carectatas claufturae ibm annuatam et unum robur et fucum suum assart' Reg' clausum feoffato et haia in Brehull continen' circiter 21 acras jacen' ec. quiet, ec.

In 1388-89 we find that John Chetwode and Maria his wife, gave to this Monastery an acre of land in the manor of Chetwode and the adrowson of the parish church.

12 Ric. II Joh'es Chetewode et Maria uxur ejus Pro Priore de Chetewode
Chetwode una acra terr' com adroc' ecclie. - Bucks.

Up to this time there can be but little reason to doubt that the Priory and Parish Church had remained entirely distinct and separate, but now we find this gift of the adrowson[1] and a little later in 1391-2, we are told that the Parish Church was annexed to the Convent.[2] A license granting leave to make the annexation was given by John Bokingham, Bishop of Lincoln and we are further informed that at this time the revenue of St. Martin Church was only 15 marks. The appropriation of St. Martin's by the Priory took place July 1 1391, and the prior gave a bond to perform the cure in the said parish church. The value of the rectory of this parish was then only 12 marks annually and we may hence infer that poverty was the cause of this annexation.[3] It is probable that at the time of this annexation, the hermitage or chapel of St. Lawrence and St. Stephen was also annexed to the Convent and perhaps the north aisle of the Priory Church was then set off to the Chetwode family. Willis seems to give some little credence to this idea,[4] though it would seem more in keeping with the general notion of succeeding events to assume that this event (the setting off of this aisle to the family) did not take place until about a century later.[5]

In 15 Ric. II (1391-2) John Chetwode, Chevalier, with others, (names not mentioned) granted the Convent and Prior of Chetwode certain lands and houses in Chetwode and Hockliffe and the neighboring manors. This grant seems to have been of very considerable size and must have been a material aid to the Priory.

1. Cal. Inquisition Post Mortem 12 Ric. II p. 109 N 133. 2. Willis Browne Hist. Bucks p. 176. 3. Editor. 4. Willis p. 177. 5. Acta Cancellani (Cecil Monroe) no. ccxxii p. 526.

15 Ric. II. Joh'es Chetewod ch'r et alii pro priore et conrentu de Chetwode.
Lethyngburgh juxta Bockyngham. 60 acre bofci. Barton juxta Chetwode duo Mofs' et due rirgate terr' Bucks.1
Chetwode et Hocklere - terr' et ten'
Corele Buckingham Bourton Lekhampsted. - quedam tenementa.
Willis is of the opinion that both of these John Chetwodes, donors above mentioned, were one and the same person, a member of the elder branch.

Somewhat early in the fifteenth century (1428-9) a royal charter contains the phrase "de fundatione Progenatorum nostrorum"[2] in reference to this priory. No authority so for discovered has deduced from this phrase any explaination of the real foundation. It is probable that on account of their long patronage, the grants concerning Brill etc., the royal family may at this late date have come to consider themselves the founders as well as the benefactors of this Monastery[3]

The next intimation we find in regard to the Priory is that it had begun to feel the influences which gradually swept away all the smaller religious houses. It is probable that no other gifts or donations had aided its resources and the calls for increased expenditure must have become more and more numerous, from the few records of somewhat later date touching on its strength and resources, we discover that probably even now it must have been somewhat crippled.

In 1453 31 H VI a writ of quo warrants was issued against the Priory to show cause and why they should longer hold the lands at Brill, stating the tenure on which the said lands were holden, and alleging that the Priory had failed to perform the necessary acts of cure at the hermitage and court.

Chetwode, de Priore et Convento de Chetwode in com. Bucks. praemunito ad ostendendum quare direrssae terrae in Brehull, causa cessationis inrentionis capellani messam et alia dimni celebrand in manibus regis susiri non debent.

This writ may have been sent forth as was often the case when money was needed in the royal exchequer, to see if fines could not be obtained from such as had usurped any franchise or had exceeded the charters they had. Whatever the object it was of the case, went against the Priory undoubtedly settled by a fine as was the custom in such proceedings.

In 1457 John Humberstone, the.prior of Chetwode, died and a license issued from Henry VI empowering the cannons to elect a successor. This license ran as follows;

"Henricus Dei Gratia Rex Anglicae et Franciae Hiberniae delectis nobis suppriori et conqentoi Monasterii nostri beatae Mariae et Sancti Nicholai de Chetwode in co. Bucks. Salutem. Exparte vestra nobis est humilito supplicatum ut cum Monasterium vestrom praudictum per mor-

1. Calen. Imq. Post Mortem vol. III p. 145 no. 85. 2. Dug. Mons. Ang. vol. VI p. 498. 3. Editor - or else charter may have been misconstrued and the Progenitorum belongs in right to reference to Chetwode family.

tem ultimi Prioris ejusdem debiti Pastoris solatio sit destitutum alium robis Eligendi suprior-em licentiam nostram regiam robis concedere dignaremur. Nos vestris inclinacionibus in hac parte favorabiliter inclinati licentiam illam tenore piaesentium duximus concedendam. Mandantes quod talem robis eligatis in Priorem qui Deo deqotus, Monasterio vestro necessarius, nobisque et regno nostro utilis et fidelis existat, Dat nostro sub sigillo apud palatium nostrom Westmin. xii dei Novemb. An. Regni nostri tricesimo sexto."

This License was probably never acted on for no authority records any prior as succeeding John Humberstone. The Priory had as already hinted now for many years gradually dropping into insignificance; its revenues never large had gradually proved less and less adequate to the maintainance of its rank, dignity and now the few monkish bretheren who formed its household seemed ready to give up the struggle of a separate existence and willing to throw in their fortunes with their stronger and more powerful neighborhoods. On which side the initiative was taken it is difficult to surmise, probably however the House of Chetwode made the advances [Note] and in 1460, [1234] the Convent of Chetwode was annexed to that of Notely and henceforth it is only spoken of as a member of that wealthy Monastery.

As we have now come to the close of its separate existence, this seems a fitting place to give a list of the priors with such dates as have been generally assigned them.

Tho de Haneworth, admitted 1245.	Cannon of Thurgaten, Notts, appointed first prior by founder, resigned. Mss. Harl. 6950 p. 162.
John Suprior of Burchester 1262.	Nov. 1261 appointed with assent of the King Mss. Harl. 6950 p. 247.
William de Dadigton 1270	Presided 33 years and quitting it Nov. 3, 1304 had for his successor as judg Rt. de Brakele. Mss. Harl. 6950 p. 250.
Roger de Lynham or Langham.	Elected Dec. 6, 1304. Resigned 1317 Mss. Harl. 6958 p, 231.
William de Warmynton	Received the temporalities May 4 1316. E II. Mss. Harl. ditto.
Robert de Brakele, (Brackley)	Died 1377 Elizabeth III. Mss. Harl. 6959 p. 119.
William de Halton	Rec. temp. 26 Aug. 1337 died 1349, Edw. III. Mss. Harl. 6959 pp. I20 268.
Henr. de Wykham (Wicham)	Rec. temp. June 20 1349. Mss. Harl. 6959 p. 268.

Note, Sheahan says Monks of Chetwode desired to subordinate Chetwode to Notely p. 266 1. Dug. Monast. Ang. 2 Lips. Hist. Bucks. 3. Willis

John de Westbury. — Elect. Nov. 2 1361, on col. of Bishop of Lin Mss. Harl. 6960 pp. 112-15.

Thomas Rede. — October 20, 1405. 7 Henry IV. Mss. Harl. 6962 p. 70.

Richard Boreton. — Died 1445. Mss. Cole xxvi fol. 274b.

John Humberston — Elected January 6, 1445, died 1457-1458. Mss. Cole xxvi fol. 274b.

Last prior, Cannon of Heyborn, Abbey co. Salop. Collated by Bis. of Lin. on lapse June 16 1445.

Richard Langton, confirmed prior, on death of John Westbury by royal license.

The priory of Chetwode in Buckinghamshire on account of poverty and deficiency in its number of its Cannons was appropriated to Notely Abbey July 28 1460. Dugdale Monast. Angl. vol. 6.

No successor to Jonn Hnmberston was chosen, the Monks being desirous to subordinate their Convent as a cell to Notley Abbey on account of smallness of revenue whicn they urged was not sufficient to support them.

John Humberston was elected in 1445, who on several accounts I conclude to have been the last prior and that on his death which happened 1458, no other person was instituted to this office, for though the sub-prior obtained a license to elect on the vacancy, yet I presume the monks scarcely pretended to any election of a new prior they being desirous to subordinate the convent as a cell to Notely Abbey, on account of tne smallness of the revenue which they urged was not sufficient for their support. Willis Mit. Abbey vol. II p. 16.

A full account also of their lands and possessions is found in the Calendar of the Inquisitions Post Mortem in 1461, which as it shows them still in possession of the lands at Brill assures us that no evil consequences resulted from the writ of quo warrants in 1452.

De Sursum redditione e p'i Lincoln. Priorat de Chetewode et terra' pertin videlicet Chetwode et Pieseon domun fire prioratura 300 acras terr' 50 acr' prat' 200 acr' pastor' 16 ac bofe' rocat Boysterwode et 6 acr' bofc' in grand adjacent.

Barton 4 messuag' et 120 acr' terr' ibm.'
Godyngton 1 messuag' 40 acr' terr' ibm'
Okeley 24 acre' terr' ibm.'
Brehille 26 acr' terr' et 200 acre' pastur' ibm.'
Chetewod adroc' eccliae
Barton eccliae
Brehille capella Sancti Edwardi et Sanct' Wirburg ibm.' BUCKS.

In the first year of his reign Edward IV confirmed the annexation by the following Charter.

"Rex omnibus ad quos ec. salutem. Sciates quod cum Willielmus abbas de Nottely in Com. Bucks. et ejusdem loci conventus, seisiti existant in domini suo, ut de feodo, in jore abbatiae sue praedictae, de situ prioratus, et de prioratu de Chetwode in comitatu praedicto; et de omnibus mandriis, dominiis, terris, tenementis, redditibus, serviciis, pratis, pascuis, pasturis, boscis, mariscis, parcis, warennis, chaceis, et piscariis, tam in dicto comitatu, Bucks quam in com. Ox-

on noper parcellae prioratus praedicti auteidem prioratu spectantibus sire pertinentibus; cum feodis militum, adrocationibus ecclesiarium et capellanum, wardis, maritagiis, veleriis heriettis escaetis, verersionibus, ric. franciplegii, coriis, letis, hundredis, wapentachiis, decimiis, oblacionibus' obvencionibus, annuitatibus, pensionibus, porcionibus, proficois, emolsonentis, et commoditatibus, libertatibus, franchesiis, et qoibus comque eidem prioralui et carteris paremissis rel alicui parcellis, eomndem spectantibus sire pertinentibus.

Nos de gratia nostra speciali et ad effectom, quod praedicti abbas et conventus et successores sui diviniis serviciis in abbatia praedicta eo quietius intendere raleant; et pro salobu statu nostro, duno vixerimus; et pro aninua nostra et animabus progenitorum et antecessorum nostrorum, cum ab hac loce migrarerimus, specialius de precentur, quo ipse in possesionibus suis praedictis per nos fir mores et stabiliores efficiantor; jus, titulum, statum, et possessionem eorondem abbatis et conventu, de et in sito prioratus: prioratu, maneriis, dominiis, terris, tenementis, redditibus et serviciis praedictis, et caeberis, praemissis, eisdem abbati et conventui et successoribus suis approbamus, et ratificamus et confirmamus, et ulterius, de uberiori gratia nostra concedimus eisdem abbati et conventoi situm prioratus et prioratum praedictum ac omnia maneria domina, terras, tenementa, redditos, reqersiones, et serviciia praedicta, et caetera praemissa com pertinentiis.

Habenda et tenenda eisdem abbati et conventui et successoribus suis in Liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuun, una cum feodis militium, advocationibus ecclesiarium, et capellarum; parcis, warrenis, chaceis, piscarris, wardis, maritagiis, veleriis, heriettis, escaetis ric franchpleg. cur. letis, hundredis, wapentachiis, decimis, oblationibus, obventionibus, annuatatibus, pensionibus, porcionibus, proficuis, emolomentis, et commoditatibus ac libertalibus et franchesics quibiscumque eidem prioratui et tenementitis praenissis vel alicui parcellae eorundem spectancibus, sire pertinentibus, vel ab antiquo pertinere seu spectare debentibus; eo quod aliqua inquisisto de aliquo titulo inde ad nos competento capto, sui in cancellaria nostra aut in scarcarium retornatu, exist, rel non existit: eo quod expressa mencio de certitudine et quamtitate maneriorum dominiorom, terrarum, ec nec de vero valus eorumdem, aut alicojus parcelli eorum nec de aliis donis et concessionibus per nos rel progenitores nostros praefatis abbati et conventui sue praedecessoribus suis, ante haec tempora factis, in praesentibus minime factis existit, juxta formam statotorum in hujusmudi casu editorum aut alia aliqua non obstante in cujus ec.

Testa meipso apud West monasterium decimo die.

In the same year Parliament passed an act repealing, revoking and declaring null and void and of no effect all gifts and grants of Henry, Earl of Derby (Henry VI) who had usurped the Crown of England. This act was passed by both Lords and Commons and received the approval of the sovereign. It contained the following among many exceptions to its terms:

Provided also that this Acte, ne noo other Acte made or to be made in the present Parliament, extend not ne be prejudiciall in eny wife to Th'abbot and Convent of the Monasfterie of Notley, in the counte of Buk, of eny Graunte made by us to the feid Abbot, Convent, and the Successoors, of the Pryorye of Chetwode in the Counte of Buk, with all the rightes and appurtenauncez thereto bilongyng.

For the next 20 years probably but few changes took place in the Conven-

tual Church at Chetwode; except that it had no immediate Prior residing there and was obliged in all matters relating to third parties to act through the head of the Convent at Notely, its mode of living and simple existence undoubtedly continued much as it was before this change. We have already seen how in 1391 John Bokingham, Bishop of Lincoln, had granted leave to annex the old parish church of St. Martin to the Convent of Chetwode and we have every reason to believe that as the members of the latter house through poverty were unable to support their own dignity, that but small care was bestowed on the old Parish Church. Whatever was the cause we now find that the parochial edifice had fallen into decay and was now in a state entirely unfit for use. The Priory of Chetwode on annexing the Parish Church had given a bond for the performance of the cure and for the saying of mass and prayers every day in the year (three days only excepted) for the welfare of the souls of the ancestors and heirs of Sir John Chetwode, Knight, in the said old parish church The right to take advantage of the non fulfilment of this condition by inheritance and marriage had come into the Woodhall family and were now in 1480 in the person of Sir Fulk Woodhall, Baron of Woodhall and his wife Lady Anne.
As there seemed to be no way of raising the necessary funds for repairing the parish church and as there no longer existed any reason for continuing to religious houses in this place, an agreement was entered into between the Woodhalls and Wm. Newnham on the one part and the Convent of Notely on the other part, that the old Parish Church of Chetwode should become simply a chapel to the Conventual Church and that the Conventual Church should be made parochial. To effect this new order of things and secure to each party their rights without jeopardizing those of the other side, the whole matter was left to an arbitrator, John Bishop of Lincoln, each party binding themselves in the sum of 200 marks to abide by his decision. On the 4th of March 1480 the Bishop of Lincoln rendered his award which has been preserved to us by Willis in his history of the Monastic Houses, (also by Lipscomb) which sets forth with clearness and precision the standing of the old Priory Church, the Parish Church and the Convent of Notely and embodies many details of considerable interest, touching on the various relations of these religious houses and the Chetwode family and their representatives, seems though of a very considerable length, deserving of a place in this sketch.

In 1480, an agreement was made between the Abbat and Convent of Notely, to which Chetwode Priory had been made subordinate and the inhabitants of the parish of Chetwode, by which the conventual church was made parochial. The arbitration was as follows:

In the name of God, Amen. Whereas I, John, Bishop of Lincoln, appointed Arbiter and Judge between the religious men, Peter Coversham, Abbat of the Monastery of our blessed Lady, and St. John, Baptist of Notely, of Saint Augustine's Order within our diocese of Lincoln, and the convent of the same place, Proprietors of the Parish Church of old tyme Conventual of Chetwode. together with the chapel of St. Martyn, depending of the same church, of the one party, and William Newenham, Esq. Fulk Wodehill and Anne, his wife, and John Wodehill, of the other partie; indifferently chosen and elected to judge and appoint indifferently between the said parties of and for the celebration of the Divine Sacraments and Sacramentals and of the ministering receiving and taking up of other Ecclesiastical Rights in the said parish church, and chapell: and also for the coming of the parishioners thither in the same church and chapel, for the hearing of the divine service and for the receiving of Holy Sacraments and for making of their oblations or offerings there, have of late set forth in writing our Decree, Ordinance and Judgement: the Tenue where of followeth and is thus;

To all Christian People to whom this present writing indented shall come, John, Bishop of Lincoln, and keeper of the King's privy seal, send greeting to our Lord God everlasting. Whereas, Peter Caversham, Abbat of the Monastery of our Lady and St. John Baptist of Notely, of the one partie, and William Newenham and Fulk Wodehill on the other partie; were bounden each to other in the summe of two hundred marks, by their several obligations, that the said Abbat and Convent of Notely aforesaid, and the said William Newenham, Fulk Wodehill and Anne, wife of said Fulk, and one John Wodehill on that other partie, should keep, hold and obey the Arbitrements, Ordinance, Judgement of the said Bishop, Arbitrator ,between the said partys, indifferently chosen, as well of and upon the Right, Title, Possession and interest of all such Divine Service as the said William, John Wodehill, Fulk and Anne, or any of them claim to be found, done or caused to be done by the said Abbat, his Predecessor, in any place, and of the Title of Distress claimed in any Lands or Tenements of the said Abbat, for the non doinge of the said Service, or any Parcell of them, as of the Right, Title, and Possession of all the Lands, Tenements and Adrowsons, being in variance between the said parties in Chitwood in the County of Bucks and also of and upon all manner of Actions Demands and Causes of Actions, special and temporal, between the said Parties had, moved or depending. And we, the same Bishop, taking upon us the labor and charge of such Arbitrement at the special Request and Desier of both parties, for the Rest, Tranquility and Ease, of them, their servants and tenants

Parishioners of Chitwod, the Titles, Claim and Interest of either Partys of and upon the Premises, by as harde examined and understanded, award, ordain and deme in manner and form following:

First. That the Church, late Conventual of the Priory of Chitwood, shall be and abide for evermore the Parish Church, for Administration of all Sacrements and Sacrementals, and other Divine Service pertaining to the Parishioners of Chitwood, be had and ministered according to the Form, Tenure and and Effect of a Decree of Union, by John Chadworth, our Predecessor there of late made. And that the old Church of St. Martyn in Chitwood aforesaid, shall be reputed and taken a Chapell depending of the said sometime Conventual, now Parish Church, newly reared, as long as the said Chapell at the Costs and Charges of the Parishioners aforesaid, shall be repaired and sustained in Ornaments and other Dues requisite to a Chapell.

And that the said Parishioners and Inhabitants now being and their successors, shall take and repute the said church, late conventual and now Parish Church, for their Parish Church, and none other for sacrements and sacramentals to be receaved, and divine service there at convenient times to be heard. And also that the said Parishioners and Inhabitants and their Successors shall pay all their Tythes, Oblations, which of old time they ought, or were accustomed yearly to yield to the said Priory, or to their immediate Curate of Chitwood, to the Parish Church, late conventual and now parochial.
And also that the said Abbat and his successors shall not be charged in Administration of sacrements, nor Sacrementals, nor doing divine service or other right parochially in the said Chapell of St. Martyn, except such as be underwritten; that is to say, that the said Abbat and his successors shall provide that in the Festivall Days following of the year, that is, to wit, in the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord, the feast of Epiphany called Twelfe Day, Purification of our Lady, Easter Day, Assention of our Lord, Whit Sunday, Trinity Sunday, Corpus Christi Day, Relicke Sunday, the Assumption of our Lady, Nativity of our Lady, All Hallowen Day, the dedication of the Chapell and in the Feast of St. Martin in Winter, in whose honor the said Chapell is dedicated, divine service, that is to say Martyns and Mass in said Chapell, shall be done at the cost and charge of the said Abbat and his successors forever more. Provided alway that the said Parochians shall come to procession and High Mass upon their offering days at seasons, in the said parish of Chitwood, of old tyme accustomed and do their Oblations in the said now parish church of Chitwood, after the Mass said in the said Chapell, also that the Feast of Dedication, as well of the said Chapell as of the said parish church, shall be kept and served with divine

service yearly upon one day, that is to say, the same day of May that the dedication of the Chapell, sometime parish church, was wont to be solemnized in. Also the said Abbat and Convent of the house of Notely, by their indented under their Common seal, shall make a sufficent and sure grant in the Law to the said John Wodehill and his heirs forever, that the Abbat and his successors shall come every day by the year (Christmas Day, Easter Day, and the 2 days next before Easter Day, and Ascension Day only excepted) one of the Cannons of Notely to make and say a special Commemoration in the Mass of Reqiem or other mass for the souls of the Ancestors and Heirs of John Chitwood Knight, in the name and place of the Channon which the said John Wodehill claimeth to have within the Priory of Chetwode, by an old deed which we have seen. And that the said Wm. Newenham and Fulk shall deliver or cau e to be delivered and restored to the said Abbat and Convent, the said Deed, whereby the said Fulk Wodehill claimeth to have the said channon found singing in the said Priory of Chitwood; this is to be either party at this Feast of Easter next to come. Also it shall be lawful to the said Abbat and his successors to remove the Font Baptismal from the Chapell of St. Martyn to the said Parish Church and that the Chancell of the said Chapell to be taken down, as well timber, stones, walls, seats within said Chapell, chancell lead and other things to the same belonging. and them to carry away to the said parish church, for the reparation of the same, provided always, that as much of the stone and stuff of the said chancell there be left as shall suffice to close the east end of the same Chapell, betwixt the two altars in the same Chapell now being, and that neither the said Abbat or his successors, Fulk Wodehill his heirs, neither the Parochians of Chetwood at any time hereafter, shall not cast down Trees growing in the cemetery of the said Chapell, whereby he and his said Heirs shall discharge the said Abbat and his successors of the reparation of the clausure of the same cemetery and every part there of. And also, that the said Fulk Wodehill, his heirs and assigns, and Parochians of the said town of Chitwood shall have ways by us or our Deputies before assigned, over and through the closure and pastures of the said Abbat and Convent, to go to the said Parish Church, and from thence, when and as often as they shall liken and please.
And that the said Fulk and parishioners shall make or cause to be made, all such Gate and Gates so made, to be kept and sustained at the cost and charges of the said parochians forever, so serving to us and our successors, Bishops of Lincoln, the Assignation and Limitation of the said Ways, so as they shall endure unto any time between this day and Michaelmas next to come and also power to declare any ambiguity or doubt which might happen in any of the premises at any time to come hereafter.

Finally, we deem and awarde, that either of the said parties keeping the premises by them and their heirs in manner and form afore expressed be quit and discharged against each other of and for, all manner of trespasses and offences done by any of them to others, before the Feast of St. Michael last fast. In witness whereof, as well we, the said Arbitrators to either party of this indenture as the said Abbat and his Convent, and William Newenham for him and all other of his partie before rehearsed, to the same interchangeably have set our seals. Given the 29th Day of November, in the 22nd year of the Reign of King Edward the 4th.

But afterwards, the said Partys appearing sufficiently before us and accepting our Arbitration and Ordinance in the Premises, have humbly and instantly required us and prayed us that we would vouch safe to conform and strengthen forever with our ordinary authority, our said Arbitrament and Decree with every branch and article contained in the same, wherefore I, the said Bishop, wishing for my part, tranquility, concord and rest, as well of the said partys, as of the Inhabitants and Parishioners of the Church of Chitwood; Ed. Flower, John Bele, Henry Hering, Robert Warre, Wm. Cellys, Simon Colehurst, Wm. Welby, John Chaundeler, and Wm. Wykks, inhabitants of the said town of Chitwood, and Parishioners there appearing before us in the Parish Church of Chitwood, have then and there accepted. allowed, and valified with our full assent and consent, for them, their heirs and successors, all and singular matters decreed and ordained by us, as is aforesaid in the said Arbitrament. And we for our part, do confirm and allow with our ordinary pontificial authority, all and singular articles in the said Arbitrament contained and specified, be forever inviolably observed and kept of the said partys and their successors, and also of the Parishioners of the Church of Chitwood for the time being.

Furthermore, to the end, that all matter of question that may arise between the said Abbat and Convent of Notely and their successors, and the Parishioners of Chitwood, may surely be avoided by their own will and consent, of and for the repairing of the said Parish Church and Ornaments thereof we will and ordain, and by our Authority so determine, that the Abbat and Convent of the manastery of Notely take upon them and acknowledge all and all manner of reparations of Navis Ecclesiae, the Parish Church, Conventual of Chitwood aforesaid, and the steeple thereof and of all Books and Vestments, and other Ornaments, whatsoever they may be, at their own proper cost and charges forever, so that the Parishioners of Chitwood, for the time being be quieted forever, from repairing or building of the said church or steeple or from

repairing or sustaining, and from buying of any Books, Vestments, or other Ornaments, whatever they be.

Morever, we intending to finish our said Arbitrament within the time appointed and limited to us for the same, do ordain, assign, and determine that the inhabitants of the Lord's House or Manor of Chitwood aforesaid, and the Parishioners of the same for the time being, may have free going through a great close of the same Manor to the Parish Church for the hearing of their divine service, and also to have free ingress and regress through a certain close of the said Abbat and Convent of Notely, called Churchebrigge, and to have the same pathway, by which the dwellers in the said manor were wont of old cnstom to come from the said manor unto the Priory of Chitwood.
Also, that the parishioners may have likewise coming and going through the same close, called Church Brecke, to the south end of the same close, butting upon West Green and also to have the coming and going to the church thru another close of the said Abbat and Convent of Notely, called Towne Brecke upon the north part of the same close, butting upon West Green, so that the inhabitants of Chitwood may make on the east part of the same close one only way through the same close. In witness whereof, we have put our seal to these Presents, 12 day of March, A. D. 1480, and in the 3rd year of our consecration.

Willis tells us that about this time (1480) the chancell of the parish church was taken down, the materials probably being to repair the remainder of the edifice. Thus we find probably the most ancient of all the religious edifices at Chetwode turned into a chapel remaining in that humble position until its complete destruction. (Temp. Queen Elizabeth. Monument of John Chetwode and Lady destroyed at this time.)

The old conventual church turned to parochial purposes, lost much of its former consequence and position and from the time of this change until its dissolution, "only a corner or two remained" we are told to do the duties of the church here and at Barton. (Probably the old parish church of St. Martin now a Chapel to the Conventual, now Parish Church.

Thus we find that a gradual decrease of resources and an increase in neccesary expenditures as civilization advanced had forced the old priory first to merge its identity with and become annexed to the Convent of Notely and later to become turned simply into a parish church; shorn of all its revenues and power, it remains a living monument of the effect of civilization on the Monastic Houses of England, once the seat of wealth, learning and culture, but gradually thru their greed and indifference to the changes which naturally had taken place, brought into a position of contempt and finally obliterated, as to

their former pretensions and reduced to the level of parish churches.

About 1540 Henry VIII by letters patent "granted to William Rysley and Alice his wife, the manor and rectory of Barton Hartshorn, Parcel of the Possessions: and the Manor and Rectory of Chetwode and also the Church of of Chetwode, formerly called the Priory with the adrowson of Barton and Chetwode Churches thereto appertaining with 32 acres in Godington in county of Oxford and lands in Preston and Wolton Underwood, and a wood called Boysley wood in parish of Buckingham all Parcel of the Possession of Notely late Monastery to have and to hold to the said William and Alice Rysley their heirs and assigns forever by the twentieth part of a Knight's fee.

We are also told that this grant includes sixty (60) acres in Lethenborough wood formerly the gift of John Chetwode, Cheval., to the Priory and perhaps the best opinion is that William Rysley purchased at this time the whole of that estate which had formerly belonged to the Priory of Chetwode, styled the Conventual Manor of Barton and Chetwode. In 1603 an Inquisition taken at death of William Rysley, Esq., states that he died seized of this Manor and of conventual manor of Barton Hartshorn. Another Inquisition taken 1629 states that Paul Rysley, Esquire died seized of the same Manors and Lipscomb and other authorities state that this estate is still vested in the descendants of the Rysley family, whose chief seat is Morevill House, Warwick. (Walter Henry Bracebridge representative of Rysley family now.)

It would seem that sometime shortly before 1583, William Rysley took up his abode in the Priory House (the old Priory House and formerly the residence of the Monks and Prior) and in the alterations and repairs which became necessary for such occupancy, contracted and shortened the parish church itself (which joins the priory house) about forty feet and took in the priory house as part of his residence the south aisle of the conventual church. This act enraged the Parishioners of Chetwode Church and Richard Chetwode (father of our Grace) and a suit in Chancery was instituted to discover the right and title to the parish church and to compel Wm. Rysley to recognize the rights of the Chetwode family and Parishioners. This suit must have been prosecuted with great fervor on either side, the decree and little evidence remaining to us showing that the whole history of the church from its foundation down to the time of the suit was shown in court by plans, charters and depositions and further its connection with the old Parish Church of St. Martin's thoroughly explained. I have been able fortunately to get a copy of the final decree of Chancery and as it shows the settlement of the matter and the adjustment of the rights of the various parties, it is of interest as evidence in this sketch.

No. ccxxii. Decree touching the Right, Title and Use of a Parish Church and appurtenances.

Chitwood vs. Rysley. 26 Nov. 1583 Bucks,

For as much as, upon hearing and long debating of the matter in variance between the said parties, touching the right title and use of the parish church of Chitwood (Bucks) aforesaid, and the north and south aisles thereof, together with the chancel and churchyard of the said parish church of Chitwood aforesaid; and touching also the bells, lately pulled down and taken away out of the chapel of St. Martin's in the same parish, now in the possession of the said defendant, (Wm. Rysley): it appeareth unto this Court, to be sufficiently proved, on the plaintiff's (Richard Chitwood's) behalf, that the said parishioners have ever sithence the 22nd year of King Edward the IV, had and enjoyed the use of said church, as their parish church, and so of right, ought to have and enjoy the same, and the said two aisles, being parcel of the same church, together with the said church yard, and yet nevertheless, the defendant hath not only turned and employed the said two aisles to prophane and unfit uses, but also hath suffered part of the same church to fall into ruin and decay, for want of reparation, and hath also, without any title or color of title, gotten 2 of the bells into his own custody, as he himself did this day confess. Therefore, and because it appeareth also that the defendant is chargeable with reparations of the chancel of the same church, in respect of the parsonage impropriate there, (whereof the defendant is owner) it is, this present day, ordered adjudged and decreed, that the said parishioners, and their successors, and all others, which shall hereafter be parishioners of Chitwood aforesaid, shall and may, from henceforth, forevermore, have, use and enjoy, for and as their proper and rightful parish church, the aforesaid parish church now standing, and both the aisles aforesaid, together with the said church yard and bells, without let, suit, interruption or denial of the defendant, his heirs, or assigns, or of any other person or persons whatsoever, by his, or their, or any of their means, consent, title, interest, commandment or procurement.

And it is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the said defendant, his heirs or executors, at his and their own charges, shall, with all convenient speed, sufficiently and conveniently build up and repair the said two aisles, and the said two aisles to lay to the church, to be used perpetually by the said parishioners. And the said defendant shall also bring into the said parish church the said two bells, to be hung up by the parishioners for their uses.

And then the said church and aisles (the chancel only excepted) shall be from thenceforth, forevermore, kept in good and sufficient reparation by the

Parishioners of Chitwood aforesaid, who are also ordered, and adjudged to make a sufficient and seemly wall, with like convenient speed, about the said churchyard. And the same shall also, forevermore, from thenceforth, at their own charges, uphold, maintain, and repair.

And it is lastly ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that the said defendant, his heirs, lessors, fermors, and assigns, having the said parsonage impropriate or the occupation thereof, or of any part thereof, shall from henceforth, forevermore, at his, and their, costs and charges, well and sufficiently, and in decent sort, keep the chancel of the said church repaired, upholden, and maintained, as well for the glazing of the windows, as in all other necessary and convenient things, without prophaning, and touching the parishioners request; in their bill, to have the defendant enjoined to find a fit and convenient minister, with a sufficient stipend, the Court forebeareth to deal therein and leaveth it to the consideration of the Ordinary of the Diocese, within which the said parish is, to whom it chiefly appertaineth.

Modern Aspect of Chetwode Priory.

The present church (St. Mary and St. Nicholas) adjoins the Priory house and is "all that remains of old Priory edifice." At its west end is a small tower with a ridge tiled roof built about 1583, when the church was contracted about 40 feet and the west part pulled down. The bell in the tower is inscribed in old characters, "Me Tibi, Christo dabat J. Chetwode quem paramabat" and is said to have been brought from the old parish church. The present church had formerly two cross aisles. That on the south was according to Willis Browne, taken into the Parish House about 1582; that on the north side looking like a porch still exists and belongs to the Chetwodes, having been assigned to one of the family by the Abbey of Notely, says Willis, on his annexing to that convent at Hermitage or Chapel at Chetwode dedicated to St. Stephen and St. Lawrence about the time of the appropriation of the old parish church (to the south of the Priory house is a piece of ground about 12 yards square and surrounded by a moat, which is supposed to be the site of the Hermitage. The last installation at the Hermitage was that of John Cowper, 1359.)

The church as it now stands consists of a nave and chancel under one roof a short transept or chapel on the north side, and the west tower or belfry, thru which is the principal entrance to the building. The east window was formerly filled with stained glass of 1244, having figures of saints and bishops including the Blessed Virgin and Saint Nicholas; with the arms of England at the time of the foundation of the Priory. In 1482, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq: (the

Patron) erected in the east end of the chancel a "Five Lancet Early English Window" 17 feet in height and 15 feet in width, glazed with modern painted glass after the same pattern of the old glass was at the same time removed into the window on the south side of the chancel.

This latter window as well as the one in the north wall of the chancel is a triplet of early English workmanship. The east window contains a representation of the Ascension, the wise men's offering, a rich ornamented cross with the sacred monogram supported by emblems of the four Evangelists (formerly the centre light) and the twelve Apostles in the 4 side lights, with rich mosaic background. (This beautiful window was exhibited by the artist, Holland of Warwick, at the Court House Warwick, in July 1842 as a specimen of the modern perfection in the ancient art of glass staining.)

The remains of the former window still preserved, are amongst the most ancient and the most elegant specimens of stain glass to be found in the kingdom and from the dresses of the figures, the style of enrichment, etc., there is little room for doubt of the glass being coeval with the first erection of the church or the foundation of the Priory.

The chancel altogether is a fine specimen of the early English style and is doubtless the original chancel of the conventual church. In the south aisle is the sedilia, a rich arcade of four pointed arches, with shafts and foliated capitals and the toothed ornament in the hollow mouldings.

In one compartment of this a door has been inserted, which forms the entrance from the Priory House. There are engravings of the chancel and of the ancient painted glass (the latter colored) in Lyson's Magna Brittania.

The nave and chancel are divided by a light iron railing. Near the communion rail the floor is paved with several old slabs "presumed, says Lipscomb, to have been the lids of the coffins of ecclessiastics, or other persons buried there, which on being opened contained the bodies wrapped in leather. Near the west side of the church is a square headed window of 2 lights, with stone mullions and circular shafts, both exteriorly and interiorly, which are elaborately carved and twisted with vine leaves and other foliage. On the north side are two windows of two lights each, with stone mullions and rich geometrical heading. At the west end is a gallery and organ; the front is modern.The roof is wood and plaster; the stone corbals of the original roof are remaining and are finely sculptured. The side chapel is entered by a corballed arch; and it has a groined roof.

The parish church (once convent or priory) contiguous to Priory House, and is about 58 feet long and 25 feet broad. West end has small tower with a

ridged tiled roof built about 1582 in Queen Elizabeth's time, when the church was contracted and shortened about 40 feet and the west part pulled down (as appears by plan once in possession of Willis Browne) and a wall ran across and the present tower built in which are two bells, "Me Tibi Christo dabat J Chetwode quem peramabat" is the inscription on the largest of these. By tradition said to have been brought from Saint Martin's, the old Parish Church. The south cross aisle is said to have been taken into the priory house in 1582 when Chancery suit took place on account of Mr. Rysley's pretending the parish church to be his sole property and that it was in his power to debar the Parisioners the use of it. On the north side in the churchyard as in plan are an ancient cross and a well. Where the west end is now was a partition of timber and the church formerly extended equal with the farther range of Mr. Rysley's stable. The whole fabric is leaded and the upper end, viz., the chancel or choir part "is very decent being adorned with an elegant east window in which are some portraits of Saints and Bishops in painted glass but not to be made out except one of St. Nicholas and another of the Virgin Mary." In the same window are also the arms of England viz., three lions passant as born at the time of the foundation of the Priory (this church has never since been rebuilt) at the bottom is the effigy of St. Peter. (This description of windows was written by Willis Browne in 1775, before Mr. Bracebridge had made changes in windows described by Sheahan in his sketch.) Before the Communion Rails are three or four old grave stones, laid no doubt over some of the priors but worn smooth on the new paving and ornamenting of the church. The upper part of these are lids as I am informed, to stone coffins, within which coffins the persons interred were on opening them found to be wrapped in leather. On the north side near the Communion Rails is an old grave stone which had a brass effigy on it of a woman seemingly, who had been laid there, as I guess since it was made parochial in 1480, a new floor of stone has been laid over a damp one of birch by Mr. Rysley, present owner.

"The chancel is preserved in its original state, having lancet shaped windows with slender pillars, the capitals of many of which are highly enriched with figures of animals and foliage.

The living is a perpetual curacy, value with Chetwode annexed £102, Bracebridge family patrons, Rev. Edward Langdale Smith incumbent. No traces of old parish church remain; it stood near the Manor House about a quarter of a mile east of the Priory. The old Priory House is no longer in existence, the present house which inherits the title of the Priory house was built in 1833.

No seal of this Priory or of any of its Abbots has ever been found, is a

statement made by authors and editors of Dugdale's Monasticon. Among the deeds in Charterlary of Richard Chetwood of Warkworth 27 Nov. 1614 is found one between William, Prior of Chetwode, and Robert Chetwood, to which is appended the following seal:

Oval on which is represented the Virgin seated with the child in her arms.
Legend s. CAPVT WILLIMI PRIOR DE CHETWODE.

The Parish Church of Saint Martins.

In connection with a sketch of Chetwode Priory, it seems fitting to gather together into one brief account some of the principal facts in regard to this Church.

There can be little or no doubt that the original parish edifice ante dated the Priory and was the first ecclesiastical building on the Manor. One of the reasons for this assumption is that we find it in the Release or deed of indenture between Robert de Chetwode and William, Prior of Chetwode, mentioned then as already the old parish church while the priory must have been but just stated. Again the fact that in the Herald's Visitation of Bedfordshire and in the depositions taken in the trial of Chitwood vs. Rysley, Sir J. Chetwode is spoken of as being buried in the Priory as father of the founder and the fact that several other authorities speak of others of the first four generations having been so buried when in matter of fact the Priory could not have been founded until the fifth generation of the family, leads me to assume that the authorities, misled by vague tradition, have ascribed these burials to the Priory when in fact they probably took place in the Parish Church, which was then the only edifice of worship in Chetwode. This is the more certain, as Willis Browne, perhaps the most accurate of the Buckinghamshire antiquarians states that Sir John Chetwode was buried in the parish church and that a monument erected in honor of him and his Lady still existed at the time of the demolition of the edifice in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The parish church in these early times acknowledged as its Patron the Lord of the Manor and its adrowson was one of the incorporeal rights lying within the gift of the Chetwodes. This remained so until 1388-89, when we find that John Chetwode and Maria his wife, gave to the Priory an acre of land in the Manor of Chetwode and the adrowson of the parish church. Once thus bestowed it has never been recovered and we can trace its possession first in the original donees, the prior and cannons of Chetwode and their successors till the subordination of the Priory to the Abbey of Notely, then in the Abbey while both Priory and Parish Church existed. After destruction of Parish Church and change of Priory

into Parochial Church, the adrowson of the new parish church still remained with Abbey of Notely until the dissolution, when it was sold with the Conventual Manor to the Rysley family, in whose hands it has since remained, tho now the family representative bears the name of Bracebridge. Bracebridge family are dead: Stanford succeeded them; the present owner and occupier of the Prior being Major Green.

In 1391-92, we are told that the parish church was annexed to the Priory. A License granting permission to make the annexation was given the Priory and Parish Church by John Bokingham, Bishop of Lincoln, and we are further informed that at this time the revenue of St. Martin's Church was only fifteen marks annually. The appropriation of St. Martins by the Priory took place July 1, 1391 and the Prior gave a bond to perform the cure in the parish church The value of the rectory was then only 12 marks annually, hence we may infer that poverty caused the annexation, From 1391 to 1480, the parish church continued to fill its place in the needs of the people, but though few facts are are recorded concerning it, we are led to suppose that it gradually was falling into bad repair thru the inability of the Prior to support it. The Priory now annexed to Notely no longer kept up its former state and so it was decided to do away with the necessity of supporting two religious structures and in 1480 an agreement was made whereby the Convent, as we have seen was made parochial and the parish church sunk down to being merely a chapel appendant to the new parish church. At this time the chancel of the new Parish Church was taken down and the materials used for the repair of the remainder of the edifice. The edifice was now undoubtedly neglected and allowed to fall into decay until it finally was completely destroyed in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The date cannot be exactly fixed. in the decree in Chitwood vs. Rysley (1583,) the bell formerly belonging to St. Martin's Church is spoken of as having been lately pulled down and taken away from said Chapel or Church by William Rysley, showing the demolition probably took place shortly before this time.

The Parish Church is situated a considerable distance from the Priory and quite near the Manor House. No traces of it now remain.

Chetwode Priory "is all standing, except some of the western part. Tis a small building without pillars, being only 58 feet in length and has no ancient monument remaining in it.

Notely Abbey has fared still worse than has Chetwode Priory, for we are told that "The remains of Notely Abbey now converted into a farm are considerable. They occupy three sides of a quadrangle on the south side of which is the hall."

The Hermitage at Chetwode.

This Hermitage appears but unfrequently in the records of the family or of the county of Buckingham. As yet it has been impossible to accurately fix the date of its foundation or settle with certainity on which of the Chetwodes was the founder. The chief information concerning it is the record in the Registry of the Cathedral at Lincoln, which was in existence in the twelfth year of the episcopacy of Robert Grosthead. It is as follows:

"Dominus Radulphus de Chetwode miles praesentat ad hermitagium et capel lam sanctorum martyrom Stephani et Laurenti. Dictum hermitagium fundatum est per dominum Robertom militem, quondam dominom de Chetwode, ad celebrandum ibidem divina pro anima ejus, et pro animabas antecessorum et successorom suorum, qui dictum locom post modum optinuit dedicati. Valgariter autem locus ille a' Laicis Hermitagium nuncupatur, propter solitudinem: non quod hermita aliguis aliguo tempore ibidem solebat conversari, cappellanus vero ibidem deserviens in seculari habitu, cum honesta familia sua ibidem virere debet. Habet etiam annuatum xxiii acras terrae ad seruinandum et duas marcas annoas, et oblationes et obventiones, quae proveniut die sancti Laurentii quae aestimantur ad x S."

As there are in our pedigree two Roberts who were both fathers of Ralphs it is diffiicult to decide which Robert was the founder and which Ralph made the presentation.

The present tense of "praesentat" taken in connection with the date would seem to imply that it was the former Robert and latter Ralph. The gift of Sibel (afterwards mentioned) wife of the second Robert would also seem to imply that it was probably her husband's foundation. On the other hand, Ralph de Chetwode is called "Dominus Radulphus de Chetwode miles." If the facts gleaned concerning the life of the second Ralph are at all correct, we can assume that he was a second son, never Lord of Chetwode, and a member of the priestoood and consequently would not have been called "Dominus or miles." Again it is probably that Robert de Chetwode the second, was dead in 1246, as would seem to follow the significance of "quondam dominum de Chetwode." (It is more probable from the general tenor of the whole instrument, its narrative and explanatory style, that it was the first Robert and the latter Ralph, who are herein mentioned.)[Note]

We are told that Sibell, daughter of Thomas Strange (Sibell de Fredville, if the editors hypothesis be correct) and wife of Sir Robert de Chetwode, Kt., survived her husband and in her widowhood granted in free alms two yards of land with their appurtenances to the Hermitage of Chetwode and the bretheren there abiding

The family traditions uphold the fact concerning the foundations being

Note. It was certainly the second Ralph who made the presentation . Vid. date 1246.

ascribed to a Chetwode, though at times I have been induced to think that perhaps these very traditions and slight evidence concerning the Hermitage may have been a cause of the general confusion concerning the foundation of the Priory - Tradition perhaps confusing the two foundations.

At about the same time that the Priory annexed the old Parish Church, this Hermitage was also annexed and lost its identity, gradually fell into decay and finally disappeared and now its probable site is marked only by the remains of a moat or foss and the slight appearance of a place once a building.

Priests of Hermitage.

Robert Walthorn,	presented by Sir Ralph de Chetwode to hermitage and chapel in 1246.
Will de Brickleswade	presented by John Chetwode to the herm. in 1270.
Richard de Hartinee	1271
William	the last chaplain died about 1300, was succeeded by
Simoni	on whose death 1314
Roger de Parva	succceeded
William de Shirbone	installed 1349.
John Hawes de Chet.	installed 1352.
Wm. de Chardonis,	occurs 1359, who was succeeded by
John Cowper	1360.

Chart showing descent of Grace Chetwode thru the Families of Needham, Earls of Kilmorey, Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, Butlers, Earls of Ormonde, now Dukes of Ormonde, Bohuns, Earls of Hereford and Essex from the Royal Families of France, Normandy, England, Scot., Spain and Wales, back to Pharamond, Duke of the East Franks, A.D. 404.

Pharamond, Duke of East Franks, A.D. 404; King of West Franks, 419. ob. A.D. 430.
Clodio, ob. A.D. 445.
Abbero or Adelbertus; Duke of Moselle, ob. A.D. 491.
Wambertus, Duke of Moselle, ob. 528.
Gertrude, married to Richemeres, Duke in Franconia, ob. 665.
Gerburga, ob. 646.
Erchembaldus, major domos in France in reign of Cludoraeus II.
Leudisius, major domos, ob. 680.
Ethicus, duke of Alsatia, ob. 720.
Adelbertus, Duke of Alsatia, ob. 741.
Eberhardus, Duke of Alsatia, ob. 747.
Warinus, Count of Altorf, ob. 780.
Isenbart, Count of Altorf, ob. 820.
Welpho or Guelphus I, Count of Altorf, ob. 820.

Garcia Ximenez
Sancho Garcia
Garcia I
Sancho II
Garcia II
Sancho III
Ferdinand I = Doana Saacha
Alphonse VI = Agnes
Alphonse VII = Uracca
Alphonse IX = Berengaria
Ferdinaad II
Alphoase VIII = Bereagaria
Ferdinand III of Castile

Pepin, the old Major of Austrasia, ob. 639.
Dodo.
Anchises, dau. of St. Arnold, Bishop of Metz, ob. 640.
Pepin of Heristal, Duke of Austrasia, ob. 714. = Alphaid or Elphide
Charles Martel, Duke of the Franks, ob. 741. = Robrude
Pepia Le Bref, King of the Franks, ob. 768 = Bertrada, dau. of Carabert, Count of Laun
Charlemagne, Emperor of Holy Roman Empire, ob. 814 = Hildegrade of Sirabia
Hudwig I, King of Franks = Judith of Bavaria
Charles II, The Bold King of France = Hermentrude, dau. of Vodon, Earl of Orleans
HLudwig II, King of France
Baldwia I of Flanders = Judith, widow of King Ethel
Bladwia II of Flanders
Arnold I, King of Flanders
Arnold II, King of Flanders
Baldwin IV, King of Flanders
Baldwin V. King of Flanders = Adelaia
Maud of Flanders = William the Conqueror
Henry I of England = Maud of Scotland
Geoffrey Plantaganet = Maud
Henry II of England = Eleanor
King John of England = Isabella Taillefer
Henry the Third = Eleanor Beringer
Edward the First = Eleanor of Castile

Robert the Strong
Robert, Duke of Fraace
Hugh the Great of France
Hugh Capet of France
Robert II, King of France

Hrolf of Normandy
William Long Sword
Richard I of Normandy
Richard II of Normandy
Robert le Diable

Keuneth III of Scotlaad
Malcolm II of Scotland
Duncaa I of Scotlaad
Malcolm III of Scotlaad

Herveius Walter = Maud de Valois
Theobald Walter = Maud Vavasoeur
Theobald le Boteler = Juan de Marisco
Theobard Butler = Joan Fitz Geoffrey
Edmund Butler = Joan

Rhysap Tewdwr Mawr
Rhys ap Griffith
Rhys ap Griffith

Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter of Edward I = Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex
Eleanor Bohun, graaddaughter of Edward I = James Butler, Earl of Ormonde, died 1337
Elizabeth Darcy, daughter of Sir John Darcy = James Butler, 2d Earl of Ormonde, died 1382
Anne, daughter of John, Lord Wills = James Butler, 3d Earl of Ormonde, died 1415
Joan, daughter of Gerald, 5th Earl of Kildare = James Butler, 4th Earl of Ormonde, died 1452
Elizabeth Butler, daughter of James, 4th Earl of Ormonde = John Talbot, K.G., 2d Earl of Shrewsbury
Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knt. = Anne Cotton, daughter of Sir John Cotton, Knt.
Knt. Bannaret 2d son = Margaret, daughter of Adam Troutbeck
Sir John Talbot, Knt. = Francis, dau. of Sir John Gifford, of Chillington, Knt.
Sir John Talbot, Knt. = Catharine, daughter of Sir William Petre
Sir John Talbot, Kat.
Anne Talbot = Thomas Needham of Sharington, ancestor of Earls of Kilmorey

Richard de Talbot = —— de Gournay
" = —— Bulmer
Gilbert de Talbot
Richard de Talbot = Alivia Basset
Gilbert de Talbot = Gwendelin ap Griffith
Richard de Talbot = Sarah Beauchamp
Sir George Talbot = Anne Boteler
Sir Rich. Talbot
Gilbert Talbot = Pretonit Butler
Sir Richard Talbot = Adkaret
Sir John Talbot = Maud Nevil

Francis Aston = Robert Needham
Anne Needham = Sir Richard Bulkeley, ancestor of Viscounts Bulkeley
Margaret Needham = Sir Richard Chetwod
Rev. Peter Bulkeley, Founder and first minister at Concord, Massachusetts = Grace Chetwode
Gersham Bulkeley, Founder of Wethersfield, Glastonbury, Connecticut = Sarah Chauncy, Daughter of Charles Chauncy, 2d President, Harvard College
Rev. John Bulkeley, Founder and first minister of Colchester, Conn. = Patience Prentice
Gersham Bulkeley, Of Colchester, Conn. = Abigail Robbins
Roger Bulkeley, Major, Revolutionary War, of Colchester = Jerusha Root
George Bulkeley, ob. in rotta patris = Sopia Loomis
Caroline Bulkeley = Thomas Durphy Lord, Esq. Of Lord's Cove, Connecticut River, Conn.

AUTHORITIES

From Pharamond to Guelphus I, Jacobs Complete Peerage by Rev. Alex. Jacobs, MDCCLXVI.

Guelphus I to Matilda of Flanders through Ludwig I and Baldwia I thence Flaaders to Matilda. Burke's Royal Descents, Ped. No. CXCVII.

William the Conqueror to Edward the First, Burke's Peerage.

Edward the First to Needhams through Bohuns, Butlers and Talbot, Burke's Royal Descents. Ped. Thos. Bulkeley Owen.

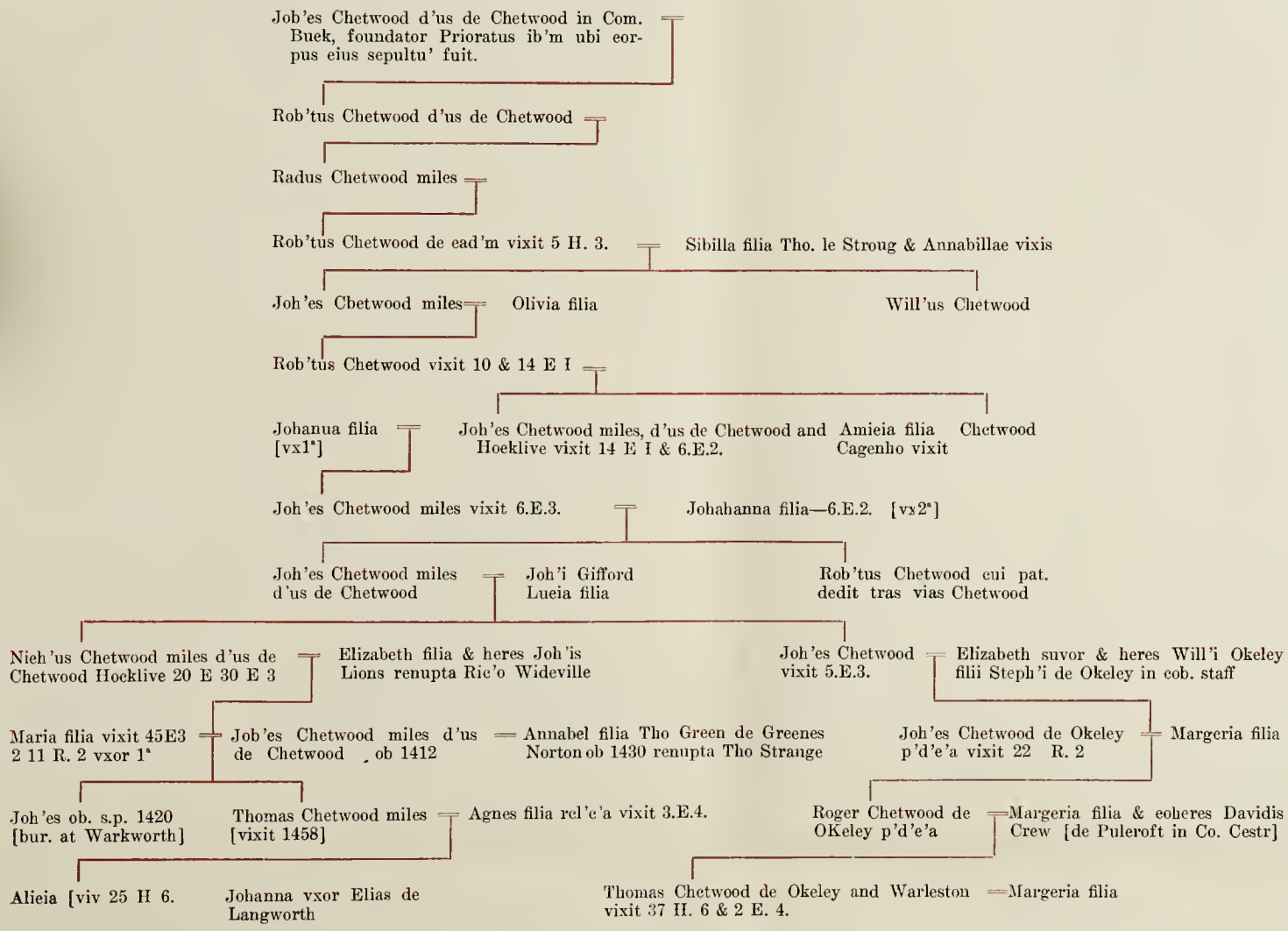
Garcia Ximenez to Ferdinand III of Castile, Hist. of Spain.

The Visitation of Bedfordshire. 1582.

Chetwood (of Hockliffe.)

Arms: Quarterly argent and gules; four crosses patteé counterchanged Chetwood.

Crest: A demi Mantichu or Martiger saliant or out of a creseent gules.


Job'es Chetwood d'us de Chetwood in Com. Buek, foundator Prioratus ib'm ubi eorpus eius sepultu' fuit.
Rob'tus Chetwood d'us de Chetwood
Radus Chetwood miles
Rob'tus Chetwood de ead'm vixit 5 H. 3.
Sibilla filia Tho. le Stroug & Annabillae vixis
Joh'es Cbetwood miles
Olivia filia
Will'us Chetwood
Rob'tus Chetwood vixit 10 & 14 E I
Johanua filia [vx1a]
Joh'es Chetwood miles, d'us de Chetwood and Hoeklive vixit 14 E I & 6.E.2.
Amieia filia Cagenho vixit
Chetwood
Joh'es Chetwood miles vixit 6.E.3.
Johahanna filia—6.E.2. [vx2a]
Joh'es Chetwood miles d'us de Chetwood
Joh'i Gifford Lueia filia
Rob'tus Chetwood cui pat. dedit tras vias Chetwood
Nieh'us Chetwood miles d'us de Chetwood Hocklive 20 E 30 E 3
Elizabeth filia & heres Joh'is Lions renupta Ric'o Wideville
Joh'es Chetwood vixit 5.E.3.
Elizabeth suvor & heres Will'i Okeley filii Steph'i de Okeley in cob. staff
Maria filia vixit 45E3 2 11 R. 2 vxor 1a
Job'es Chetwood miles d'us de Chetwood ob 1412
Annabel filia Tho Green de Greenes Norton ob 1430 renupta Tho Strange
Joh'es Chetwood de Okeley p'd'e'a vixit 22 R. 2
Margeria filia
Joh'es ob. s.p. 1420 [bur. at Warkworth]
Thomas Chetwood miles [vixit 1458]
Agnes filia rel'e'a vixit 3.E.4.
Roger Chetwood de OKeley p'd'e'a
Margeria filia & coheres Davidis Crew [de Puleroft in Co. Cestr]
Alieia [viv 25 H 6.
Johanna vxor Elias de Langworth
Thomas Chetwood de Okeley and Warleston vixit 37 H. 6 & 2 E. 4.
Margeria filia

Make note to effect that herein the Harl. Visit. have erred in making John who mrr. Eliz. Oakley the son of John mrr. Lueie—renupta Giffud.

Sir John de Chetwode, Kt.	
Robert de Chetwode	
Sir Ral. de Chetwode, Kt.	
Sir Robert de Chetwode Kt.	Sibell de Freville (Strange?)
Sir John de Chetwode, Kt.	Olive
Sir Robert de Chetwode Kt.	Lucie Lady of Hockliffe
Sir John de Chetwode, Kt.	Johanne
John de Chetwode	Lucie
John Chetwode	Johanne
Robert Chetwode	
John Chetwode	Margerie Dayvell
Roger Chetwode	Margerie Crewe
Thomas Chetwode	Margaret Sounde (Isabel Noel)
Roger Chetwode	Ellen de Ree
Thomas Chetwood	Ellen Berisford
Roger Chetwode	Ellen Masterton
Richard Chetwode	Agnes Woodhall
Sir Richard Chetwode	Dorothy Needham
Grace Chetwode	Peter Bulkeley.

Sir John de Chetwode, Knight.
Lord of the Manor of Chetwode, Co. Bucks.

A person of note in his time.

Concerning Sir John, no fact except his existence is certain.[9] All authorities agree in making him the earliest reputed founder of the family.[1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8] No records, no facts concerning him have as yet been discovered. He probably lived about the time of the Conquest.[9]

This life and the two next succeeding it are very vague and unsatisfactory; in the trial of the case of Chetwood vs. Rysley,[10] many depositions were taken in regard to Chetwode Priory and some of these seem to have been the authority from whence we trace the varied contradictions in regard to Sir John, his son, and grandson and the general historical account of the foundation of the Priory. These depositions set forth as follows;[6 10]

"This Sir John Chetwode, Knight, founder of the Priory Church of Chetwode, was buried in ye Priory Church of Chetwode, together with his wife, whose monument was defaced after the suppression of the said Priory.[6] The Herald's Visitation has the following account probably derived from traditional sources;

Joh'es Chetwood d'us de Chetwood in com. Buck. fundator Prioratus ib'm vbi corpus eius sepultu fuit.

It is very probable that he was the founder of the Parish Church of St. Martin, which was made a chapel to the priory in July 1, 1391 and was completely demolished in time of Queen Elizabeth and a monument reputed to have been of this Sir John and his Lady destroyed."[11]

As Sir John is mentioned as the founder of the family in all the pedigrees we can assume that his date was either at or just before the time of the Conquest. In the examination of the family pedigree made by the committee of the House of Lords all the instance of James I and in the report submitted as a result of that examination, the pedigree was found to be "proved by authentic records from the time of the Conqueror."

In connection with the traditional evidence in regard to him as founder of the old Parish Church dedicated to St. Martin, it is well perhaps to remark the curious clause in the arbitration of the Bishop of Lincoln (1480) by which the Priory of Chetwode was made Parochial and the old Parish Church was made to rank as a chapel dependent on the new Parish Church. This Arbitration contains a curious clause exonorating the Abbot of Notely, in whose name the Priory then stood, from all obligations concerning Divine Service in the church or chapel of St. Martin, except that on certain festival days, including

1. Burke Peer. 2. Playfair Br. Fam. Antiq. vol. VI Pt. 2 p. 754. 3. Harl. Pub. Bedf. 4. Lips. History Buck. vol. III p. 2. 5. Kimber Baron. vol. II p. 535. 6. Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. I 2nd ser. p. 77. 7. Ibid 69 8. Willis Browne p. 172. 9. Editor. 10. Acta Cancellari p. 526. 11. Willis Browne p. 177.

"the Dedication of the Chapel and in the Feast of St. Martyn in winter" Mar. and Mass should be done at the cost and expense of the said Abbot and further that the Abbot should execute a certain bond to John Wodehill and his heirs (John Wodehill then being the representative at Chetwode of the Chetwode family by marriage) that the Abbot and his successors shall cause to come every day in the year (certain days only excepted) one of the Cannons of Notley "to make and say a special commemoration in the Mass of Requiem or other Mass for the souls of the ancestors and heirs of John Chitwood, Knight in the name and place of the Channon which the said John Wodehill claimeth to have within the Priory of Chitwood, by an old eeed which we have seen." It is very probable that the existence of this clause in the arbitration may have led to the tradition concerning him as founder of the Priory.

Robert de Chetwode, Lord of Chetwode.

All authorities and pedigrees agree in the above statement and that he was the son of Sir John.[1][2][3][4][5][6][7] Beyond the fact of existence, very little is authentically known. From such dates as can be authentically assigned in the next two generations, we will be safe probably in assuming that this Robert lived sometime in the latter part of the eleventh and perhaps in the early part of the twelfth centuries. Now when we bear in mind the fact that many authorities concur in stating that the Robert de Tham mentioned in the Domesday Book, was identical with a Robertus de Chetwode,[3][8][9][11]an ancestor of our family, we are brought to the conclusion that that if this identity is to be established in regard to any of the Chetwodes,it must, their lives being contemporaneous, be in the case of the subject in this sketch. "Robt' de Tham ten' de epo' Ceteode" is the entry in the Domesday.[12] In regard to the designation "de Tham" very little can be actually discovered. The most probable hypothesis is that Robert was so called on account of his residence (former) No place bearing the name of Tham existed in England at the time of the survey, but there is and there was in Oxfordshire not many miles, nearly south, from Chetwode a small hamlet called Tame, now spells Thame. This spelling Tame, is the one found in the Domesday, as undoubtedly was the original spelling of the word, the place having derived its name from the river Tame.[13] But if we go further we find that this name changed probably shortly after the Conquest to Tham; that it is now known by the latter name and that it is the origin from when England's most notable river, the Thames, derives its name. Thus we see if we can reconcile this spelling we have little reason to doubt but that Robert de Tham was so called from Tame in Oxfordshire. [14]Lipscomb mentions

1. etc., Vid previous page. 11. Sheahan's Hist. Bucks p. 266. 12. Domesday Roc. Bucks fol. 155.
13. Camden Brit. 14. Lips vol. III p. 1, 2.

this as a possible solution but goes no farther. Turning to the description in Domesday of Tham' we find that at the time of the survey it belonged to the Bishop of Lincoln, and that it consisted of sixty hides or 7,200 acres, of which he retained in his own possession 27 hides and (milites ej' hnt alias.) his kts. held the remainder.[1] In another reference to this manor we find that a Robert held ten of the remaining hides or 1,200 acres.[1] This Robert seems also to have held as subfeudatory to the Bishop of Lincoln, parts of the manor Banesberie, (Banbury) of ride a white horse to Banbury Cross fame) Cropelei and Wigha.[2]

NOTE. OXFORD. In Dorchecestre Hnd Ipse ep's, Lincoliensis, ten' Tame. Ibi st lx hidae De his ht' in firma fua xxvii hid' 7 milites ej' hnt alias. Tra' e' xxxiiii car' Nc' in dnio v. car 7 v fevui. 7 xxvii villi cu xxvi bord' hnt. xix car' Ibi mulim de xx fol.' Depatis lx folid T. R. E. valb. xx Lib' cu recep' xvi Lib' Modo xxx. Lib'.[1]

Description of subinfeudation of Tham.

De tra' M de Tame ten' de epo' Robt'. x. hid. Sauuold' iii hid' Wills. iii. hid. Alored' 7 focius ej' vi. hid'. Ibi funt in dnio x. car' 7 xvi villi cu xxi bord' 7 viii to fervis hnt. x. car'. Totum valet xx. Lib'.

Manor of Banbury in hands of Bishop of Lincoln.

De t'ra M Banesberie ten' de epo' Robt' iiii hid. Goiflen v hid. Rob'tus alt'. ii. hid 7 dim' Wills. v. hid'. Aunfria' dim' hid. T'ra e' xii car' 7 dim' Ibi st' in dnio viii car'. 7 xiii villi cu iii. bord' 7 xii feruis hnt. iiii car' Ibi molin uni' e oz. de v foe 7 iiii. den' 7 iiii. ac. pati Tot. T.R.E. valb' xi lib' 7rx. fol. cu recep? ix Lib' 7 x. fol. Modo xiii lib'.[1]

Manor of Cropelei.

In Cropelei Robt. 7 alt Robtus iii. hid.[1]

Manor of Wigha.

Rob't ten' de inland epi ii hid in Wigha.

Walchelinus,[3] Walcherus, rather a common saxon name or else the name of some saxon holding vast possessions. Described as - W. homo archiepiscopi eburacensis et II filii Suuen[4] W. episcopes Hants;[5] Whomo Walterii de Aincourt:[6] W. Miles;[7] W nepos episcopi de Winton.[8]

The record concerning the Manor of Banbury thus opens up a vast field for speculation and research for we may it would seem, assume that Rob't de Tham of Ceteod and Rob'tiis who held lands in Tame, Banbury, Cropelei and Wigha of the Bishop of Lincoln to be one and the same person. In his holding in Banbury as owner of the mill he is described as "Rob'ti F. Walchel" Robert the son of Walchelinus. Without going to great lengths, it would seem very probable that Walchelinus was the second son of Swegen, eldest brother of Harold, last Saxon king of England and brother of Alnod of Wulfnoth. These three with Tustig, Gyrth and Leofric, all earls or Thanes, were six sons of Godwine, son of Wulfnoth, Earl of the West Saxon, who was outlawed in 1009.

This probability or presumption of relationship is derived from Domesday

1. Dom. Roc. fol. 155, 155b. 2. A John de Thame was elected Abbot de Notley 6 Non. March 1309 Dug. Mon. Ang. vol. VI p. 277. 3. Dom. Roc.; Nottingh. fol. 288b; Northam. fol. 220b, 225; Linc. 230b bis; Shropsh 266b ter 4. Ibid line f 340. 5. Hants 38b Wilts 65b. 6. Ibid Not. 288b 7. Ibid York 303. 8. Ibid Glouc. fol. 164b 9. Appendix Freeman's Hist. Norman Conquest vol. I, II.

and other records. In the Domesday we find Alnod, Leofric (Leovin,) Gyrth and Swegen (Suuen) frequently mentioned as owners in common of Manors or as holding parts of the same Manors.[1] We also find the "milites"[2] of the Bishop of Lincoln mentioned as holding lands in Tame repeatedly appearing as subfeudatories of Alnod, Leofric, Gyrth and Swegen, hence we may infer some relationship as existing and as we find Robt. described as filius Walchelinuis and Walchelinus described as ii filii Suuen or Swegen,[3] we may presume that our Robert de Chetwode or Tham was a nephew of Alnod (clit) Thane, and holder of Ceteod in time of Edward, the Confessor and grandson of Godwine the last famous Saxon of a famous Saxon period.

One deed, without date is found in the Chetwode Charterlary,[4] which may reasonably be supposed to have been the instrument of this Robert. (The better opinion is that it belongs to the time of his grandson.)[5] It is as follows:

"Haec est diusio facta inter Radum de Stotvill et Rob'tum Chetwode de tribos rirgatis terr' in Tu'estona de quibus Ciro graphum est factum inter eos. excepto messuagio et una acra in Widewell slade ec."

Though several eminent authorities ascribe to this Robert the foundation of the Priory of Chetwode,[6 7 8] for chronological reasons this would seem impossible[5 6] and in our sketch we have assigned this honour to this Robert's great grandson Ralph de Chetwode alias Ralph de Norwich.

It would seem however more than probable that this Robert was the founder of the Hermitage at Chetwode, for we find the foundation described as follows in the instrument concerning the presentation of Sir Ralph de Chetwode in 1245.

"Dictum hermitagium fundatum est per dominum Robertum militem, quondam dominum de Chetwode."[9] The Editor argues that had the founder been Robert de Chetwode, father of Sir Ralph, the presentor, he would have been described as father and not as "quondam dominum de Chetwode." This instrument is of great importance to us in that it is overt evidence that at this early date the Chetwodes were the acknowledged Lords of the Manor of Chetwode.

This fact of his foundation of the Hermitage probably was one of the reasons for the confusion existent among the authorities in regard to the foundation of the Priory, as in all probability in early times, the facts concerning the foundation became traditional and so Sir Robert bore the family name it was more natural to ascribe him this honor than to assign it to the forgotten Ralph de Norwich.[10]

1. Vid. Ellis Intro. Dom. Roc. Index holders T. R. E. Alnod et alii. 2. Dom. Roc. 155b. 3. Ibid for 340. 4. Misc. Gen. and Her. 2nd ser. vol. I p. 58. 5. Editor. 6. Burke. 7. Play. vol. VI Pt. 2 p. 754. 8. Kiber vol. II p. 535. 9. Dug. Mon. Ang. vol. VI p. 499. 10. Editor.

Sir Ralph de Chetwode, Knight,
Lord of Chetwode Co. Bucks.

In regard to this life the records are very few and brief.[10] We are still too far back in the dim obscurity generally surrounding the origin of all English families to expect much matter concerning any one life.

All authorities agree in making Sir Ralph the son of Robert and father of Sir Robert (who succeeded him in the lordship of Chetwode) and we may regard this as fairly incontestable proof of the authenticity of this link in our pedigree.[1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]

Sir Ralph must have lived during the twelfth century and was probably born at some early date in that period. The few facts that we can assign him with a fair regard to probabilities are as follows.

First, his ownership and Lordship of the Manor of Chetwode, a fact deduced (as above) from the general authorities bearing on the family history.

Second, a deed which though it bears no date, yet for many reasons seems best ascribable to his period. It is abstracted as follows:

"Sciant quod ego Henricus filius Radulfi A . . de Balsecote dedi Rado' filio Roberti de Chetwode redditum meum sex den' annuatim in villa de Chetwode quem Gilbertus de Bracy et Matilpa uxor ejus deme tenuit ec. Testibus d'no Ernulfo Bisset d'no Willo' filio Reginaldi de Mortune, Rogero le Gray, Joh'e Maug; et aliis.

Third, the two records found in the Testa de Nevill concerning Radulphus de Chetwode. They are as follows;

Com. Buk. In Chetwode. Rads de Chetwode tenz feod uni' Milit de Willo de Say e ipse de Rege. Deveti.[11]

Com. Beds. Buk. Rad de Chetwode tenz j feod i Chetwod de dic'o Willo, de Say' e ipse de Rege.[12]

This important record called the Testa de Nevill is a compilation of records in the King's Remembrances office. It is chiefly of fees held directly of the king or held of Tennant in Capite to the king. Unfortunately no dates are given and it is consequently difficult to ascertain the chronological bearing of the facts recited. It is supposed not to have been the record of any one particular period, but rather to have been a compilation of facts deduced from various sources as, inquests taken a presentation of Jurors, original writs to sheriffs, etc., summing over a considerable period, though the bulk of the records are supposed to belong to the thirteenth century. Dugdale in his Antiquities of Conventry expressed an opinion that the book was compiled either in 1236, when the king's sister was married, or in 1242 when the Gascon aid was levied, or in 1245 when the marriage of the king's daughter took place. In the Introduction to the work published by royal order of George IV, the sub committee of editors express their opinion to be that the compiler was either Ralph

1. Burkes Peer. and Bar. 2. Deb. Peer. and Bar. 3. Play. vol. VI pt. 2 p. 754. 4. Harl. Pub. Bedf. 5. Lips, vol. III p. 2 6. Ibid p. 4 7. Kimber vol. II p. 535. 8. Willis Bucks. p. 172. 9. Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. I 2nd ser. p. 70. 10. Editor. 11. Testa de Nevill p, 155. 12. Ibid p, 243.

de Nevill, an accountant in the Exchequer and Collector of Aids in the reign of H. III or Jollan de Nevill, a justice itenerant of the same reign.

Dugdale in his Baronage ascribes the work to the latter.[1] The Quarterly Review gives us a very considerable account of this record and the writer of the article agrees with the committee of editors of the original copy as to authorship calling the latter named person John instead of Jollan.[2] Morant in his history of Essex says however that the true name is Jollan de Nevill and that he was of Weathersfield and a justice itenerant in 1234 and 1240.[3] William Beaumont in his Annals of Warrington proves conclusively that some of the records date back as far as the reign of John and it is now generally agreed that though probably compiled in the 13th century, yet there is good reason to presume that many of the records relate to a much earlier period.[4]

This record is probably sometime in 1140 - 1160, for the reason that this Ralph de Chetwode is the most probable holder of the manor as a subfeudatory to the family of Say. (This Wm. de Say was probably husband of Beatrix Manderville, sister of Geoffrey Manderville, Earl of Essex, who died in 1201.[5] He was a son of Geoffrey de Say by his wife Hawise de Clare and grandson of William de Say who lived in the time of Wm. the Conqueror.)[5] [6] If we do not assume that this record relates to this Ralph, but assign it to his grandson, Ralph, though we find that Wm. de Say, Governor of Rochester and Lord of Berring and Say(ob 1272)[5] was living contemporaneously with the 2nd Ralph it is difficult to find a reason explaining his total absence from the records concerning the foundation of the Priory and the various dispositions of lands in the manor made during that period. Again we find no mention made of Wm. or of any other Say in the account of the holding of Robert (son of this Ralph) in the Pipe Roll[7] in 13 H. II, so it is perhaps safe to assume that this record relates to the middle of the 12th rather than the first half of the 13th century.

There is one important fact to note in connection with this record viz. "de veti" following the statement in regard to the manor of Chetwode in the Record concerning the county of Buckingham. This "de veti" is undoubtedly a contraction for "de veteri feoffamento." This addition is very important for it shows that this holding was not of modern growth but was probably first bestowed on the Chetwode family by grant made at the time of the marriage of Matilda, daughter of Henry I or very early in the eleventh century, most probably shortly after Odo, Bishop of Baieux, finally was deprived of his estates. This meaning has been given this clause by Whittaker[8] and Beaumont and is also recognized in the Lib. Nig. Scacc.[9]

1. Dug. Bar. vol. 1 p. 288. 2. Quar. Rev. No. lxxvii p. 57 3. Morants Essex vol. II p. 371. 4. Beaum. Annals of Warr. vol. I p. 57 5. Collin's Peer. Saye. 6. Burke Peer. and Bar. 7. Pub. Pipe Roll Soc. vol. II p. 109. 8. Hist. of Cravern. 9, Lib. Nig. Scacc.

Sir Robert de Chetwode, Knight.
Lord of Chetwode Co. Bucks.

This life is one of the most striking and interesting in our series. Concerning Sir Robert, as in the case of the preceding generations, we find a great conflict of authorities in regard to many important facts and it can only be said that the following sketch is the result of a careful and analitical study of such records as could be discovered and an arrangement based on a conscientious regard for the various probabilities. We may at least congratulate ourselves that we have now for the first time gotten onto terra firma as it were, as now we are sufficiently along in chronological sequence to find authenication for many of our statements in the public records.

All the authorities agree that Sir Robert was the son and heir of Sir Ralph de Chetwode and his successor as feudal lord of Chetwode.[1 2 3 4 5 6]

Sir Robert was probably born in the reign of King Stephen, some time about 1145-1155 A. D.,[7] for we find him holding lands in Buckinghamshire (presumably the manor of Chetwode in 13 H. II 1166) and it is safe to assume that he was then of age. The record of this holding is in the Pipe Roll as follows:

County Buckingham. Nova Plcita' et Nova Convent DePlac' Alani de Nevill Chettewoda Rob'ti. redd' Comp' de dim' m' In th' lib' Et Quieta' est.[7 8 9]

This holding of land by Sir Robert marks our first official record to which we can absolutely pin our faith and for that reason until some more early record can be found, it marks an epoch in the family history.

Sir Robert probably married about 1170-80, Sibilla Freville of Wolfricheston or Wolston, Knightlow Hundred, Warwickshire.[10] So far although a most careful search has been made, the Editor has been unable to find that any authority or pedigree maker has as yet set forth the above marriage.[11] Without exception they all concur in the statement that Sir Robert married Sibell or Sillilla, daughter of Thomas Strange by Amabilia, his wife. This opinion is undoubtedly the result of a natural influence deduced from a deed which is usually accredited to Sir Robert's wife. This deed describes her as "Sibilla Extranea quondam vxor Rob'ti de Chetwode" and to that extent perhaps might be some authority for the statement concerning her parentage; but if we examine the instrument carefully, we find that the land, the subject of the deed is in "Wolfricheston," thus immediately annulling all the effect that could be derived from the previous statement of description. Briefly, it is my opinion that the conclusion of the strange alliance has been jumped at without consideration or examination; the wording of this deed proving all sufficient for the

1. Burke's Peer. and Bar. 2. Play. vol. VI Pt. 2 p. 755 3. Harl. Pub. Bed. 4. Kimber vol. II p. 535. 5. Lip.vol. 3 p. 2. 6. Willis p. 172. 7. Editor calculated. 8. Gt. Roll of the Pipe 13 H. II. 9. Different spelling given. note p. 109 Pub. Pipe Roll Soc. vol. II. 10. Dug. Hist. of Warw. p. 33. 11. Editor.

purpose of a hasty judgement. Furthermore, it would seem that the description of parentage, Thomas Strange by his wife Amabilia, was by some unknown process derived from the only strange Chetwode alliance which is probably worthy of credence. In the Chetwode Charterlary is the following deed. Certain facts have undoubtedly been borrowed from this deed not only to patch up the "Sibilla Extranea" deed we have already referred to, but also to supply a date to the suppose release of her husband to the Priory of Chetwode. The "Strange deed" to which the Editor refers and which in his opinion has caused so complete a misapprehension as to this whole link in our pedigree is as follows:

"Sciant ec. quod ego Amabilia nuper vxor Johannis Chetwood militis d'n's de Warkworth dedi ec. Aº I H. 5. Renopta Thomae Strange Aº 6 H. V.

While discussing this question let us look a little farther. Almost without exception the authorities state this Robert founded the priory of Chetwode and "did release from him and his heirs to the Prior and Cannons of Chetwode and their successors in free alms, all rents, duties and servile customs due to the said Robt. and his heirs etc." The deed from which this statement is derived however, far from upholding the theory that this Robert could have been the grantor of this release, contains names and dates which can in no way be reconciled with the fact of its being a grant of this period.

The deed clearly was made during the period when a "William" was prior of Chetwode. Reference to the list of Priors of Chetwode shows that Wm. de Dadington was elected to this office 1270, (his successor resigned 1316) Wm. de Warmynton, received the temporalities May 4, 1316, (his successor was elected 1327.) William de Halton received the temporalities 26 August 1337 (died 1349 in office.) These three are the only priors of Chetwode who bore the Christian name of William. None of them were Priors at or during the life time of this Robert, consequently the deed of release to a Wm., Prior of Chetwode, could not have been the deed of this Sir Robert de Chetwode. In fact the only time in the history of the family when a William was a Prior at the same time that a Robert de Chetwode was a Lord of Chetwode, occurs during the lifetime of the grandson of this Sir Robert when Wm. de Dadington held the temporalities of Chetwode Priory and to him must we ascribe this release. The release bears the date "Aº regni regis Henrici quinto." This can have but slight effect as evidence, for it is unfortunately exactly the date [Aº I H. 5] of the "Strange deed" before referred to and has undoubtedly been borrowed from that source.

Shortly after his marriage, Sir Robert's name disappears from the public

1. Mss. Harl. 6950 p. 250. 2. Lips. vol. III p. 7. 3. 4. Mss. H. 6958 p. 231. 5. Dug. Mon. Ang. vol. IV p. 499. 6. Willis Hist. Mitred Abbeys vol. 2 p. 16. 7. Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. 1, 2nd ser. p. 56. 8. One of the witnesses is Hugo ne Tochy tunc ball'o de Brehull. Brehull not as yet connected to Priory vid. sketch of Priory.

records and when we take in connection with this the fact that he was one of the companions of King Richard; Richard Coeur de Lion on his crusade to Palestine, we find a very probable reason. Many authorities assure us that he went to the Holy Land on this expedition, but we search in vain for any record either in the Chronicles or Public records authenticating this fact.[1][2][3][4]

The usual statement made by the authorities is that he was "one of the gallant companions of Richard Coeur de Lion in his expedition to the Holy Land; for his noble service he received the honor of knighthood from the Prince in Palestine and on his return from this pious warfare had other proofs of his monarch's favor." In the absence of any contemporaneous record this assumption can be only traditional.

For the next few years we find no records though from the following facts we must assume that Sir Robert had taken quite a prominent position in the County of Buckingham.

In the year 1199 in the pleas of the Court we find:

Warew' ll' Rob' de Chetewod' pon' Loco suo. Willm' ll Roffu' v'sus Ric' de Fardinges ten' de pi' t're i Wlfricheston' ad Luca vl' pd' 6 Ric. I 1194 Pleas ec. on the Octaves of St. Martin.

In the same year (1199) we find the following record;

Bulk ll' Magna assa' int' Rob' fil. Bald' pett' Walt' Buistard' de i. rirg. t.' c.' pt' i Burton pon i resp'm usg i xv dies p' Pasch' p defc'o vic.' g, Regin' fil azur esson' se p Steph' Ric' de ll Verm' p Ric' Rad' Daivell' p Walt Will ll Bainel p Alan.' Hug' de Oureshag' p Hug' de Kahanies p Willm- Id died dat' :- Walt'o de la Haie. Rad' Hareg' Rob' de Chewod. Will' de Fraxin' Will de Bruxton. Walt de Folebroc. g' vener' t' Walt de Ia Haie. t' umf'r Hareg.' Rob' de Scavill Hug' de Castellio'. Ham' Passe Lewe. n' ven' t' c' Ido atach' sut qd' sit ll ad eund' t'
1 John 8 Nov. 1199 Pleas ec. in the Octaves of All Saints.

In 1203 Thomas de S. Walery, Lord of Ambrosden, confirmed to the church of St. Mary's and Nuns of Stodely the site of their house and half of a hide of land in Horton, which his father Bernard had given and further bestows on them free pasnage or mast feeding for their hogs at Stodely and provides that the prioress shall be always elected by the approbation of him and his heirs and come to their court and do fealty to them.

Hiis testibus: Milone capellano, Bernardo Capellano, Augustine Capellano, Radulf Harenge, tunc temporis seneshallo, Willielmo de Friencurt, Phillipo de Francer, Roberto de Chetewode, Radulfo filio Nicholai de Lega, Nicholas de Folebroke, et aliis.[5]

This Deed is of considerable interest to us, as it shows that at this early period the Chetwodes had some connection in or about Horton in Kent. This Thomas de S. Walerie besides owning lands in Horton in Kent, also owned the honor of S. Walerie, a part of the manor of Siresham in Northamptonsh. How probable that these lands afterwards in the possession of the Chetwodes

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Burke's Peer. and Bar. at Chet, 2. Deb. Peer. 3. Kimber Bar. vol. II p. 535. 4. Play. vol. VI Pt.2. 754. 5. Rotuli Curiae Regis vol. II p. 116.

should have come to them by the alliance with the family of Saint Walerie. This would seem all the more probable when we consider that Siresham and Horton are not by any means situated near each other.

In the Testa de Nevill we find reference to a Robert de Chetwode, probably the subject of the present sketch (though perhaps his grandson vid. discussion on Testa de Nevill.) The record is as follows:[1]

Robs' de Chetwode tenet una' hyda' terre in Ovinge de eodem Willo', Wm. de Say, e ipse de rege. De veti.

Lipscomb assigns this to the time of Henry 3 and probably would ascribe it to this Robert's grandson,[2] though very little difference in fact would result as the holding being "de veteri feoffamento" this same hide had undoubtedly been in the Chetwodes since the time of the marriage of Matilda, daughter of King Henry the first.[3 4 5]

From his wife Robert probably derived a large part if not all of the manor of Welfricheston or Wolston in Warwickshire, we have already seen his name mentioned in connection with this manor in 1194 and that evidence and those following clearly assure us that we must be correct in assuming that Sir Robert married Sibel de Freville no Sibel de Strange.

Dugdale in his history of Warwickshire upholds this assertion and states that Sir Robert left two sons, William and Ralph.[6] When we consider that Dugdale in his pedigree relies probably entirely on land evidences, the fact that Sir John, the eldest son and heir of Sir Robert is omitted from his pedigree, is of very little importance.[7] As heir he would undoubtedly inherit the paternal estate at Chetwode and in and about Buckinghamshire rather than the estates of his mother in Warwickshire. At the time of the Conquest and for a century and more afterwards all lands in England, according to Lord Holt were partible and upon the death of the ancestor were divided among all the children or heirs, male or female, without any primo geniture or other preference. This custom, doubtless, had its origin among the Normans, who had their tenure "in parage" by which younger brothers shared the inheritance 'pari conditione' with the elder. In England after a while when there were heirs male, the heirs female were excluded from the inheritance, though the male heirs continued to share equally.[6 7 8] During the reign of John and Henry III, the principle of primo geniture became established. So we see, at this time it would by no means have been improbable that the division above referred to being proposed the name of John should never have appeared on the Warwickshire records.[8] Both Sibel's father and brother were benefactors of the Church, the former, Roger de Fredville, giving lands to the Cannons of Kenilworth, and the latter

1. Testa de Nevill p, 189.. 2. Lipscomb vol. III. 3. Whittaker's Hist. of Craven. 4. Lib. Nig. Scacc. 5. Beaum. Annals of Warr. vol. I p. 12. 6. Dug. Hist. of Warw. pp. 33, 34. 7. Editor. 8. Reeve's History of English Law vol. I p. 412.

Richard de Fredville, granting Merston Mill to the Abbey of Combe.[1 2 4]

This grant to the Abbey of Combe was confirmed by Robert de Chetwode and his wife by a fine in the eleventh year of Henry third (1225-26.)[3 5]

Warr' Finis mittitur hic lerat' anno xj Henr' iii inter abbm' de Comba quer' e Robtum de Chetwode e Sibillam ux ejus im-ped de uno molend' in Strct'un qd appelatur Purimulne, ec hebend dic'to abbi' e succefforibz suis cum tota terra e toto prato e pastura que ad ipsum molend' ptinent cum tota terra e toto fec'ta molc'ture p prie domus eorondem Rob'ti e Sibelle e hered' ipsius Sibille de Wulfricheston e hominum suoz de eadem villa e de Merston et p hac abbas concessit gd' ipse e successor' sui facient quenda pontem ultra Stagnum ejus de molendin: juxta vetereno vadum ad fenum eorunde Robti' e Sibille e hered' ipsius Sibille cariand' e ad averia fua chaciend' cum opus habuerint, Interm Hill' anno 18 rot 175 fcire fac versus dictos Rob'tum e Sibillam p detencoe' tolneti domus fue e villa de Merston.

Per finem leratum anno xi Henr' III Robtus de Chetwod e Sibilla ux ejus recogn' molend de Strac'tone rucat' Pirmulle una cum tota terra e toto prato e pastura que ad ipsom molend ptinent ac com fec'ta moltore p prie domus in Wolfricheston e hominum fuoz in Merston abbi de Comba ec. Qui petit brere de scire fac versus Guidonem Bretoun e Robtum de Torvill tenentes terras e ten' pdicta' eo qd recufarunt tolnetum dare contra tenorem finis h' dicta.[5]

From this fine and recognizance we see that this land in Wolston, or as it was anciently called Wolfricheston, came to Sibel subject to the gift of her brother Richard and that it was in her and her heirs and not in Robert, which fact supports the former statement in regard to the absence of the name of Sir John from these records.

The William Chetwode, the son of Sir Robert spoken of by Dugdale[6] figures in most of the Pedigrees of the family as a brother of Sir John and son of Sir Robert.[7 8]

As to the other brother, Radulphus or Ralph, no reference to him occurs in any of the pedigrees and this fact can be accounted for, as we find that he early assumed the name of Ralph de Norwich. A full account of him is to be found in its proper place as founder of Chetwode Priory.

This Robert may have been the founder of Chetwode Hermitage though it has seemed more probable to ascribe the foundation to his grandson. The presentation of his son Radulphus de Chetwode reads as follows:

"Dominus Radulphus de Chetwode miles praesentat ad hermitorium et capellam sanctorum martyrum Stephani et Laurenti. Dictum hermitagium fundatum est per dominum Robeitum militem, quondam dominum de Chetwode ad celebrandum ibidem divina pro annima ejus, et pro animabus ante dicati ec."

We know that this is the record of presentation of Robert Walthorn by Sir Ralph de Chetwode in 1246. We also surmise that his father Robert at that time was dead and yet it seems reasonable to suppose that in making

1. Regist. Ken. p. 56 and 79. 2. Regist. de Cumba f 52a. 3. Ibid in Bibbl. Cotton 51a. 4. Ibid 53a. 5. Abbreviatio Placitorum. 6. Dug. Warr. p. 33.. 7. Lips Hist. Bucks vol. III p. 2. 8. Kimber Baron. vol. II p. 535

such a record according to the custom of the time, they would had the relation as that of father and son, and used the words filius or pater and not have described Sir Robert so formally as "quondam dominum de Chetwode."[1]

On the other hand we find his wife Sibell in her widowhood granting lands to the Hermitage "pro salute a'i'ae mea et mariti mei Rob'ti de Chetwode" which may be considered as some evidence of his foundation, though the grant would have probably contained some statement that he was founder had such been the case.

This deed of grant has been preserved to us and is as follows:

"Sciant p'ntes ec. quod ego Sibilla extranea quondam uxor Rob'ti de Chetwode in mea viduitate dedi in perpetuam elemosinam pro salute a'i'ae mea et maviti mei Rob'ti de Chetwood deo et b'tae Mariae et b'to Stephano et s'c'o Laurentio et hermitagio de Chetwode anas rirgates terrae in Welfricheston ec. Testibus Gilberti de Hide, Rogero le Gray, Willo de Chetwode, ec.[2]

To support the assumption that Sibell had after Robert's death remarried some of Strange family, examine carefully the wording "quondam vxor Rob'ti de Chetwode in mea viduitate dedi." This William who appears as witness is undoubtedly her son William.[1]

Sir John Chetwode, Knight,
Lord of the Manor of Chetwode co. Bucks.

Sir John was the eldest son and heir of Robert Chetwode by his wife Sibell. All the authorities agree on this fact and also assign him a brother, a William Chetwode,[3 4 5 6 7] who seems also to have been possessed of considerable estates.[3 8 9] Concerning Sir John only very few facts can be discovered and these few seem to have been concerning transactions in regard to his estate at Chetwode. No date can be assigned for his birth with any reasonable probability. The transactions in regard to his Manor above referred to are shown by the following abstracts:

"Sciant ec. quod ego Joh'es de Littlehull de Chetwode dedi d'no Joh'i de Chetwode et d'nae Olivae vxori suae totum messuagium meum in Littlehull in p' o chia de Chetwode ec. Testibus Joh'e Gifford le Best de Twiford milite ec."

"Johannes de Chetwode miles salutem Noveritis me dedisse Joh'i de Littlehull de Cbetwode vnam particulam prati ec."[9]

"Sciant ec. quod ego Johannes filius et haeres Joh'is de Littlehull dedi dn'o Joh'i Chetwode et Olivae vxori eius vnom molendinum aquaticum in Chetwood ec. Testibus d'no Hugone de Chastilow, Johanne de Tingwik, Johanne Gerard, Johanne Kynebell de Langport, et aliis.
Same seal as his father used in former deed.

1. Editor. 2. Misc. Gen. and Her. 2nd ser. vol. I p. 56. 3. Lip. Hist. Buck. vol. III p. 2. 4. Harl. Pub. Bed 5. Playfair Br. Fam. Antiq. vol.VI Pt. 2 p. 756. 6. Kimber Bar. vol. II p. 535. 7. Baker Northam. vol. I, p. 739. 8. Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. 1, 2nd Ser. p. 56. 9. Ibid p. 70.

Beyond these facts, no authentic records can be discovered.[1] [2] (The statement made by Willis that this Sir John in 7 H. III, 1222, by fine passed a moiety half of the manor of Chetwode to his son Robert as he supposes on the marriage of Robert,[3] seems hardly probable. The date appears to be too early by at least 20 or thirty years, yet it is not impossible that this may have been the fact, though to assume it we will have to assign a very early date to Robert's birth and somewhat lengthen his life, for as we know that the said Robert died in 1294-95, to make him married 1222 would be to assume that he lived at least 88 years.)

From these deeds above recited we can glean the facts that Sir John was knighted and was recognized as Lord of the Manor of Chetwode and had married a lady bearing the Christian name of Olive. (No other references to her are discoverable.) Sir John presented Will de Bickleswade to the Hermitage of Chetwode in 1270.[5] [6]

As has been stated the authorities assign to Sir John a brother William but in no pedigree has the Editor as yet discovered any reference to his other brother Radulphus or Ralph. This fact is perhaps explainable from the fact that this Ralph assumed early in life another designation and was known as Ralph de Norwich and not as Ralph de Chetwode. Concerning him no further reference need here be made, as in his father's life and in the sketch of the foundation of the Priory of Chetwode are stated all the facts that have been gathered concerning him.

As to William de Chetwode, the brother of Sir John before mentioned, we find that on the death of his brother Radulphus, he inherited the said Radulphus' lands in Wolfricheston co. Warwick, a portion of which he subsequently bestowed on the Monks of Coombe Abbey. We also find that he held lands in Coggeleia in Wiltshire.

Wiltesir' T gsid'atu' ⁘ g vic faciat inq'rere p comitatu suo q's tenu' dim' hida t're T Coggeleia qn' plac' motu' fu' Wills' D'd petit v'sus Will' de Chetiwode q' capta fu' in man' dn'i R p defcu i,pi Willi' et Rob' de B rengewrthe ven' t' petiit t'ra illd p plevina adhora t' dix' p Wills de Chetwode n' tenz t'ra illa' sz ipe tenz ea' t' tenu' die qo plac' morebat' t' io' ing'rend ⁘ t, mandand' p iiij milit' in Oct. Sc'i Andr' ap'd Westm'.

This William Chetwode also held an estate in Horton in Kent[1] [2] and in the next life that of Robert Chetwode is to be found a deed by which the said William grants to Robert Chetwode, his nephew, an annuity of forty shillings issuing out of the said Manor of Horton. No reference has been found as to the name of family of William's wife, but Dugdale states that he left an only daughter and heir, Avicia de Chetwode, who married William de Bretune of Long Inchington, who was living in 22 E. I, 1291-2,

1. Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. I 2nd ser. p. 56. 2. That is the usual authorities go no farther. 3. Willis p. 172.
4. Vid. Life of Robert. 5. Regist. of Lincoln. 6. Lips. vol. III p. 6.

Robert de Chetwode, Kt., Lord of Chetwode co. Bucks,
of Hockliffe co. Beds. and Siresham co. Northampton.[1 2 3 4 5]

This Robert was the son and heir of Sir John Chetwode by his wife Olive. As we find his son, Sir John, born about 1262,[7] A. D., we can presume that the father's (Robert's) birth occurred between 1230 and 1240 A. D., though as we have seen Willis gives a much earlier date. All authorities agree that he inherited the Manor of Chetwod from his father and was recognized as its feudal Lord.[1 2 3 4 5] His uncle, William de Chetwode, by a deed without date gave him an annuity of forty shillings issuing out of lands in Horton in Kent.

"Sciant ec. quod ego Willos de Chetwode rela xui Roberto de Chetwode nepoti meo quodraginta solidos annui redditus in villa de Horton in com Kanciae ec. Testibus Hogone Cressi milite, ffucone Payfurere milite. Willo Macworth milite, ffulcone Panstede milite Henrico D'agenhall milite, Willi'mo de Chetwode, rector eccliae de Padellsworth, et aliis.

The fact that the first five witnesses are all knights, in itself is a good evidence of the standing and position of William Chetwode, the grantor. Unfortunately the relationship subsisting between the grantor and William de Chetwode, rector of Padelsworth is stated, so we can only suppose him to have been a son of William the grantor. His name and his settlement on one of the Chetwode estates both substantiate some relatianship. The name William seems at about this period to have been rather a favorite name for second sons or members of collateral branches of the family (and it is perhaps possible that it was the family name of the descendants of William the donor of the annuity. That is, seems possible to the Editor that this William may have left a son William, who in 1332, we find aiding Sir John Poultney in founding Poultney College. This fact however is improbable, as we have seen the edict against marriage among the clergy had already taken force in England.)[5]

But to return to Robert we find him in possession among other estates of the Manor of Padelsworth co. Kent in 1281-82, for in that year he made a Covernant with his son John and his wife Johanna, whereby John and Johanna were to receive this manor.

Although in the abstract we have, no mention is made as to the term of possession thus given John and Johanna. It was probably indefinite or at least their title was defeasable on some event which must have happened in the following four years, for in the fourteenth year of Edward the first, we find Robert again in possession of the Manor. In that year he made an exchange of this manor of Padelswoth for the manor of Hockliffe and certain lands in Battlesdon and Cottesgrave, in the County of Bedford and a wood called

1. Lip. History Buck. vol. III p. 2. 2. Harl. Pub. Bedf. 3. Play. Brit. Fam. Antiq. vol. VI Pt. 2 p. 755. Kimber Bar. vol. II p. 535. 5. Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. I 2nd ser. p. 56. 6. Editor. 7. Vid. follow. sketch.

Linwood. The following is an abstract of the deed of exchange given to Sir Robert de Chetwode by Sir Hamo de Gatton, Knight.

"Sciant ec. quod ego Hamo de Gatton miles dedi d'no Roberto de Chetwode militi in escambium pro manerio suo de Padelsworth in com. Kanc. capitale mess' meum et omnes terr' et t-en'ta mea in villa de Hocclyue, Batelsdon et Potesg'ue in com. Bedf. ec. Testibus d'no Joh'e Morteyn, d'no Petro Loringe, d'no Rad'o Goldington mititibus ec. Dat A° 14 E. I., 1285-86.[1]

A round seal; Arms Cheguy. Legend SIGILLYM HAMONIS DE GATTON.

It is probable that this Sir Hamon Gatton had married an heiress (perhaps a sister of Lucie) of the Hockliffe family and had thus become possessed of these estates which he thus exchanged.[1] By his marriage with Lucie, the Lady of Hockliffe, Sir Robert Chetwode had gained probably a large part of the possession of that family in Hockliffe and as we have seen that his uncle William, held lands in Cottesgrave (if Coggelia is same as Cottesgrave) it is more probable that these had descended to Robert and that thus it became very expedient for him to exchange his somewhat remote manor of Paddlesworth for lands lying adjacent to some of his other estates. These few facts with the record of his marriage to Lucie,[1 2] the mother of his son, John Chetwode[1 2] are all that we can discover of his life. As to Lucie, her ancestry etc. all records are blank. The Editor as yet been unable to discover any pedigree of the Hockliffe family, though such a family still existed in or about the neighborhood of Hockliffe for many centuries later than this and were of sufficient degree to bear arms.[3] In the book of Knight's fee, we find that Sir Robert Chetwode held one fourth part of a fee in Siresham in 24 E. I (1294-5 and in the next year in the Inquisition post mortem of the Earl of Leicester, the same was returned as in the possession of his widow Lucie, so that we may conclude that Sir Robert died sometime in 1295.

His widow survived him as we have seen and probably was granted Siresham as her dower, for we find that she gave her son John, by a deed dated at Siresham 27 E. I, four rirgates of land in the villa of Battlesdon. This may have been part of the land received from Sir Hamo Gatton by exchange, but it was more probable a portion of her own inheritance from her father and if we assume the marriage of Sir Hamo to one? of her sisters and is thus becoming possessed of lands adjacent to those acquired by Sir Robert by his marriage with Lucie, it would not be unatural that by this exchange it was desired to unite again the Hockliffe holdings in these places in the Chetwode family and in exchange therefor give the Manor of Paddlesworth.[4]

Sir Robert de Chetwode according to Randal Hulme bore only the Chetwode arms and never seems to have impalled them with those of Hockliffe.

1. Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. I 2nd Ser. p. 56. 2. Page 70. 3. Notes and Queries Bedf. vol. I p. 1111. 4.Editor.

The only record of Hockliffe arms is found in an armorial achievement of a junior branch of the Woodhall family, which has settled in N. Y., U. S. A. In this achievement "or a fesse between three lozenges gules" is assigned as the arms of Hockliffe.

This Priory of Chetwode was founded in 1244 and we find this Robert de Chetwode as its benefactor probably shortly after 1270, the date of election of William of Dadington.

Several authorities give the following account of this benefaction, referring it to the grandfather of this Robert, an opinion the Editor cannot concur in.

"This Sr Robert, Lord of Chetwode, did release from him and his heirs to the Prior and Cannons of Chetwode and their successors in free alms all rents dueties and servile customs due to the s'd Rob't and his heirs, which they held of his fee and had in the towne and field of Chetwode, for which release the Prior and Co'vent did grant yearly to pay to the s'd Rob't and his heirs a marke of silver in the p'ish church of Chetwode."[1 2]

The deed from which this statement seems to have been derived is in a very mutilated condition and only the following abstract can be obtained.

"Nou'int universi quod ego Will'os Prior de Chetwode ex parte una et Robertus d'n's de Chetwode exaltera viz. animae sua et antecessorum et successorum suor . . . quiete clamavit deo et b'tae Mariae de Chetwode et tanonicis i'bm deo servientib' et eorum successorib' in perpetuam elemosina' omnes redditus servica consuetudines ec. in vilia et campis de Chetwode. Testibus . . Giffard, Hugone, Tochy tunc ball'o de Brehull, Thoma de Sc'o . . . Will'o Bassett. Ao regni regis Henrici quinto.1

Sir John Chetwode, Knight, Lord of the Manor of Chetwode co. Bucks, Hockliffe co. Bedford., and a co-Lord of Siresham co. Northampton.

This Chetwode stands out from among his immediate predecessors and successors as a striking figure in the annals of the family. The unsettled times during which he lived and eminent position of the family in the Counties of Buckingham and Bedfordshire, were conducive to bring out his temper and courage to an unusual extent. The exact date of his birth is of course unascerainable, but probably was somewhere in the neighborhood of 1262 A. D. Undoubtedly he was born and passed the early years of his life on the manor of Chetwode and had time to thoroughly mature before the responsibilities of his position were forced upon him. His father, Robert, died in 1295-96 and then John Chetwode inherited the paternal estates in Chetwode and Hockliffe.[1 2 3 4 5 6]

1. Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. I 2nd ser. p. 77. 2. Playfair Br. Fam. Antiq. vol. VI Pt. 2 p. 755. 3. Lip. Hist. Buck. vol. III p. 2. 4. Harl. Pub. Bedf. 5. Kimber Bar. vol. II p. 535. 6. Baker Northam. vol. I, p. 739.

Before this however, he had married Johanne (concerning whose ancestry and name before mariage we are left in ignorance) and in accordance with the usual custom probably at the time of marriage by way of settlement his father Robert, gave him the Manor House and lands in Padlesworth Co. Kent, on which estate he probably resided.

Haec est conuntio facta inter Rob'tum Chetwode militem ex p'te una et Joh'em filium eiusdem Roberti et Johannam vxorem ejus ex altera viz. quod pre'd'cos Rob'tos dedit Joh'i et Johannae capitale messuagium suom quod habuit in villa de Padelsworth in com. Kanciae ec. Testibus Petro de Chalme, Will'o de Byrmincham, Thoma de S'c'o' Andrew ec. Ao 10 E. I, 1281.1

This estate, which, though containing an abode worthy of the name of "capitale messuagium" was probably small in its extent, though perhaps productive of a considerable revenue from the tenants "in villa."

This land must have simply been settled[2] on, then for a time or else John must have concurred in his father's disposing of it in an other way, for only 4 years later we find that his father Robert, (1285) exchanged this manor of Padelsworth with Sir Hamo de Gatton, Knight, for lands in Hockliffe, Battlesdon and Cottesgrave in co. Bedford and it is probable that after this exchange John Chetwode resided in one of these places until his father's death.[3] As we shall hereafter see it is probable that John Chetwode acquired estates in Surrey and held them during a part of his life at least.[3] England at this time was in a turmoil, events crowd one upon another. Edward the first is busy at home and abroad, first Scotland, then France and lastly Wales, demands his attentions. Wallace and John Baliol in Scotland, Philip IV of France and the insurgent tribes of Wales all seem at one and the same time combined to unsettle Edward on this throne. At last victorious in 1300, he confirms the Magna Charta, restores peace and partial quiet in his kingdom and seven years later dies.

Concerning this period no records throw any light on Chetwodes life. but from the fact of his undoubted prominence at a later period, there can be little doubt but that during these stirring times he was far from a "stay at [3]home." His wife, Johanne, died sometime between 14 E. I and the early part of the reign of Edward the second.[5 6 7] The exact date is unascertainable. A curious charter of the time of Edward the first has been preserved, which is of importance to us in that among the names of the witnesses we find that of Johanne de Chetwode. It is one of the ancient deeds relating to Middle Clayton Buckinghamshire, in which William de Cantilupe, then Lord of the manor of Middle Clayton, granted for the "health" of his soul and the souls of his ancestors a rent charge of 13 shillings and 4 pence for the provision of ten wax tapers of twelve pounds weight. to be ready annually on Easter eve and to be used daily at every mass at the elevation of the host.[5]

Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. 1, 2nd Ser. p. 56. 2. Note use of word conventi. 3. Editor. 4. Rep. sur. in Par.
5. Misc. Gen. and Her. 2nd ser. vol. I p. 56. 6. Ibid 70. 7. Lips. Kimber, etc.

Three deeds executed by John Chetwode still remain among the Chetwode evidences and abstracts of them are here given.

I. D'ns Joh'es de Chetwode miles dedit Rob'to Bentley rectori eccl'iae de Knottinge, maner' suum de Chetwode ec. et p,d'c'us Rob'tus dedit p'dicti Joh'i et Amicae de Cuge ho vxori suae annualem reddit' ducentar' librar' ec. Testibus Andrea St. Lys ec. A° 6 E. II, 1312.[1]

II. Nouerint vniuersi pei p'ntes nos Joh'em Chetwode militem et Amiciam vxorem meam atturnasse et loco n'ro posuisse Rob'tum Twyford ad recipiend' seisinam in manerio de Chetwode et in o'i'bus terr' ec. quae nup' fuerint Joh'is de Littlehull ec. A° 6 E. II.

III. Omne'bus ec. Johannes Chetwode miles ec. Testibus d'no Joh'e Gifford milite et aliis. Dat A° 11 E. II.

These first two deeds though seemingly at first sight, something more substantial, are only practically equal to powers of attorney to collect rents etc., during the absence of the Lord of the Manor. The reference to the land of John of Littlehull is to the land which the said John had granted to the grandfather of the present John, it being very usual even at a period far remote from the original grant to describe the land as of or from, the donor or grantor, a practice which has come down to the modern time in the form of our deeds; "now or formerly of."

But in thus giving these deeds this place in our sketch, we have somewhat passed outside a chronological arrangement of facts.

History tells us that in 1265 Simon de Montfort summoned the first parliament in England, but from that date until 1322, it met but rarely and the powers conferred on it were very slight. However, one fact is certain: that these early parliaments comprised on their rolls only men of very considerable power and station in the kingdom. The first recorded writs summoning Knights from Buckinghamshire were in 1290, and eight years later we find that John de Chetwode and Lawrence de Bluntesdene attened the Parliament, then holden at York.[2] These original writs have been preserved in the Tower of London and it has seem fitting to here insert a copy of the record.

"Edwardus Dei g'ra Rex Angl' Dns Hib'n t' Dux Aguit vic Buck Salem.' Quia apud Eboz in instante festo Pentecost tc ut supua T. me ipo apud Fulham xiii die Apribis anno v' n' vicesimo sexto." 25 May 1298 13 April 1298. Bray.

"Joh'es de Chetwode Miles electus est t' h'et plena' t sufficiente potestatem p se t' comunitate com p'dci et idem Joh's manuc' est veniendi cora rob ad diem in b'ri contentu."

"Romma manucaptiz pdci Johi

Rad fil Amce de Chetwode — Thom le cart'e de eadem
Wills Aboretoun de eadem — Thom fil Rues de eadem"

1298. Chetwode Johannis de Knight of Shire returned for Buckingham
26 E. I Parliament for York Whitsuntide 25 May 26 Edward I.[3]

1. Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. I 2nd ser. p. 56. 2. Lip. History Buck. vol. I p. 20. 3. Writs of Parliament.

1302. Chetwode Johannis de Knight of Shire returned for Buckingham
30 E. I Parliament at London or Westminster Michaelmas - proroqued to the morrow of St Edward 14 Oct.[1]

Joh'es de Chetwode miles	a Joh'm le Rede
elect de com Buk m p	a Joh'm Alfred de Chetwode
13 Sept. 1302	a Will'm le Bonde
	a Henr' Bercar' de Chetwode

Note. William de Santresdon of co Bucks was his fellow knight.[2] The four names above given are the names of his manucapters at this election and sitting.

1302. Chetwode Johannis de obtains his writ de expenses for attendance at the last mentioned Parliament. Writ tested at Westminster 21 Oct. 30 Edward I.

"P Militibz t' Burgen' qui venerut' ad plia mentum 21 Oct 1302.

"R Vic Buk' saltm Precipium tibi qd' de curtate com. p'dci hre facias t fidelidz nris Johannis de Chetwode t' Will' de Sauntres don Militibz Com' ejusdem nu'p ad nos de p'cepto n'r'o usg Westm'" etc.

The following entry in the year 1316, though showing on its face that it was not in regard to a summons to Parliament, yet as it describes Chetwode's official recognition as feudel Lord of various manors, it is here inserted in its chronological place.

1316. Chetwode John de Mons. Johan, Johannes de Chetwode certified to writs tested at Clepsom 5 Mar. as one of the Lords of the township of Hockliffe in Co. Bedford, as Lord of Chetwode in Co. Bucks and as one of the Lords of Syresham and Wescote in Co. Northampton. (9 Edward III.)

The Harleian MSS. in the British Museum record contemporaneously:

Hocclyue est una vitt Jo de Grey, Henr' de Adyn, et Jo' de Chetwode, are Lords of Manor.
Et in Hundr' de Rowlowe Chetwode Joh'es de Chetwode Lord of Manor.
Burgus de Northampton Hundred de Sutton Siresham t' Wescote Joh,es de Chetwode
Abbas Leicester Abbas de Batlesdoe

Id 1321 we find him again attending Parliament, though this time as a Knight of the Shire for the county of Surrey, the verbatim copy of the writ of summons resembling that before recited, needs not to be given an extended place here, the following is the entry in the Parliament writ records;

1311 "Chetwode Johannis de, Knight of the Shire, returned for Surrey, obtains his writ de expenses for attendance in the Parliament at Westminster in three weeks of St. John the Baptist 15 July. Tested at Westminster 22 Aug. 15 E. III."

The next year we find two writs directed to him, summoning him not to Parliament but to the wars with Scotland. The times were especially stormy, internal discord for a time seemed almost to have gotten the upper hand. In

1. Writs of Parl. 2. Lip.Hist. Bucks vol. I p. 20.

August 1321, the Parliament of which John Chetwode was as above seen a member, had banished the Spensers on the 16th of March, 1322, Lancaster, was defeated and captured and six days later executed and now again the old troubles of the border break out afresh. The truce with Bruce made in 1319 is now forgotten and all England is busied with sending her men to the border for a general invasion of Scotland.

1322 "Chetwode Johannes de, Knight, returned by the sheriff pursuant to writ tested at Bishop's Thorpe 20 June 15 Edw. II, as summoned from the county of Bucks to perform military service in person against the Scots - Muster upon Tyne on the eve of St. James the Apostle.[13] 24 July 16 Edward II."

A little later, Oct. 31 of the same year, we find him again summoned for the same purpose.

1322 Chetwode Mons Johan, Johannis de, returned as a Knight fit for service, but above 60 years of age pursuant to the commission tested at York 31 Oct. for raising and arming the men at arms of the county of Bucks, between the ages of sixteen and sixty. Edw. II.[2]

The fact that though of advanced age, he took part in this invasion is further confirmed in the roll of Barons, Chivaliers and Esquires, who were thus summoned, which said roll is preserved among the Harleian Mss.[4] This Roll records that from Buckinghamshire were summoned 4 Barons, 29 Chivaliers and 38 Esquires,[14] among the Chivaliers was

Ms' Johanne de Chetwode est hoe, darmes t'c' et il est passe le age.

We have now probably reached the close of this life and though the records are not as complete as we could hope, from such as are preserved we see that John Chetwode's part in the affairs of his time was by no means an inconsiderable one.[1] He figures as a large landed proprietor excercising feudal sway over his tenants as a statesman and a warrior. Whether he or his grandson (for in all probability his son died during his lifetime) is the subject of the writ summoning a Johannes de Chetwode to the great Council at Westminster 17 Edw. II (1324)[15] it is difficult to accurately decide, though it would seem more probable that before that date the subject of our present sketch had passed away and his grandson had assumed the inheritance at Chetwode and in other places.[6]

No seal or other evidence bears the arms of this first wife, the ancestor of our line and we only know that she was living 10 Ed. II.[7 8] Several seals, however, show the arms of the family of Cugenho, of which was his second wife Amicia de Cugenho. These arms were borne by Sir John impalling those of Chetwode.

1. Parl. writs. vol. II Div. 2 p. 587. 2. Vid p. 610 no. 49. 3. Orig. in Purr. London in Cedola. 4. Bibl Harl 1192 p. 26. 5. Bib. Cott. Claud c. 2, p. 45. 6. Editor. 7. Lips. Hist. of Bucks. III p. 2. 8. Harl. Vis. Bed.

Argent and gules four crosses patte' counterchanged (Chetwode.)
Argent four bars sable over all a bend vert (Cugenho.)

John Chetwode, Esq. (Lord?) of the Manor of Chetwode co. Bucks. Hockliffe co. Bedf. (and Siresham co. Northam.?)[1][2][3][4][5][6] (Sir John Chetwode, Knight.)

This John Chetwode seems to have been a younger son of Sir John Chetwode, Knight, by his first wife Johanne.[1][6] No pedigrees however record any other children[1][2][3][4] and as the records fail to disclose any other Chetwodes of prominence about this period, it is probable that if there was an elder son, he must have deceased before his father and consequently have never taken any active part in the events of his time.

As we have seen his father was born probably shortly before 1262 A. D. and consequently we may assume that this John Chetwode was probably ushered into this world sometime between 1282-7, as we know that he was a son of the first wife. The facts concerning this step, though sufficiently strong to admit of its probable certainty, are not as clear and conclusive as might be desired. Assuming his birth to have taken place in 1282-85, we find him at a comparatively early age receiving a grant of lands from his grandmother Lucie or Lucia Chetwode nee' Hockliffe. An abstract of this deed is as follows:

Sciant ec. quod ego d'na Lucia de Chetwode dedi Johanni filio d'ni Joh'es de Chetwode quatuor rirgatis terrae in villa Badleden ec. Testibus d'no Joh'e Gifforde de Twyford, Georgio fratre ejus ec. Dat apud Siresham A° 27 E. I.

It is very probable from this deed, his age and all the facts and customs within our knowledge that this was a settlement made on John at his marriage, though to make this apply we must assume it made before marriage, as his wife's name does not appear. Again it seems to uphold the fact that his grandmother in her own right, had possessed lands fn Battlesdon which she could thus dispose of without the concurrence of her son and heir, Sir John Chetwode, for reference to the life of this John Chetwode's grandfather, will show that some of this estate was acquired by Robert Chetwode by exchange and some by marriage.

However, it seems probable that John took up his abode in Battlesdon and moved into Bedfordshire permanently, for in 1312-13 we find a settlement by deed made on him and his wife by his father Sir John as follows;

Sciant ec. quod ego Joh'es de Chetwode miles dedi Joh'i Chetwode filio meo et Luciae vxori eius maner' meum de Hocclyue in com Bedford ec. A° 6 E. II.

1. Hist. of Bucks. vol. 3 p. 2. 2. Harl. Pub. Bedf. 3. Kimber Baron. vol. II p. 535 4. Play. Brit. Fam. Antiq. vol. VI Pt. 2 p. 755. 5. Bakers Northampton vol. I p. 677 6. Misc.Gen. and Her. vol. I 2nd Ser. p. 71.

Concerning his wife, her ancestry, or even her name, all the authorities are silent. No new estates appear in the possession of the Chetwodes after this marriage, so probably she was not an heiress.[1] She seems to have been living in 6, 10, 15 E. II, from which facts I presume she outlived her husband, for Willis makes this John Chetwode die in 14 E II (1320-21.)[2] If this is so, he died during his father's lifetime, which wiil account for the scarcity of data concerning him. I never find him mentioned in any deed or other evidence as Lord of Chetwode,[1] though several authorities speak of him as Lord of Chetwode. (In the 9 Edw. [1315] a John Chetwode was co Lord of Siresham Manor in Northampton, though it is perhaps as probable that this John Chetwode here mentioned was the father Sir John as that it was our John, the son.) No authorities except Willis assign him any dates later than 10 Edward II (1316.)

Sir John Chetwode, Knight,[1234567]Lord of the Manor of Chetwode, co. Bucks of Hockliffe co. Beds., Preston co. Surrey and Siresham co. Northampton.

This John Chetwode was the son and heir of John Chetwode by his wife, Lucie,[234567] and from his father inherited all the estates which the family had heretofore acquired. This John must have been born as early 1280-5 for we find his son Robert, (presumably of age at the time) receiving land from his father by a certain deed dated 17 Edw. II, 1331-2, an abstract which is given in the biography of the said Robert.[7]

Sciant ec. quod ego Henricus le ffreman capellanus dedi Joh'i Chetwode militi et Johanni vxori eius unum messuag' in Chetwade cum reversione 3 acrar post decessem Adam e Chaun. etc.

The next year 1332, we find an agreement or indenture entered into by him and his son and heir John Chetwode, of which the following is an abstract.

Haec est conventio facta inter d'num Joh'em Chetwode militem ex p'te una et Joh'em Chet. filium eius de altera viz. quod p'd'c'us d'nus Joh'es concessit pred'co Joh'i filio suo manerium de Preston in com Surr. ec. Testibus d'nis Joh'i Daubernon seniore J. Daubernon juniore militib.'

In 1345 we find his older son, John, still styling himself as Junior, from which fact we may infer that this John the father, was even then alive altho' at an advanced age, if our hypothesis in regard to his birth be correct.

The Herald's Visitation record simply describes him as "Joh'es Chetwood miles vexit 6 E. III." He married Johanne . . . . . concerning whom we only know that she was living in 5 Edw. III (1331) when "Henricus leffreman capellanus" granted certain lands in Chetwode to her husband and herself, remainder to their son Robert.

The facts above stated are all as yet discovered concerning this step in the pedigree.[7] Concerning his life, his knighthood, his exploits etc., we can only

1. Editor. 2. Willis p. 172. 3. Lips. vol. 3. p. 2. 4. Kimber Bar. vol. II p. 536. 5. Bakers Northampt. vol. I p. 739. 6. Harl. Pub. Bed. 7. Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. I 2nd ser. p. 71. 7. Ibid p. 57.

draw on imagination. One coincidence is perhaps worthy of mention is; we find him in 17 E. II, (1323) settling an estate in Chetwode on his younger son. In Same year we find King Edward II and a band of his knights setting out for France to answer the summons of Charles IV. From this coincidence we may presume that Chetwode took part in this expedition and from fore thought made provision for his younger son before his departure, providing for him in case of death. The times during which he and his son Robert lived, were the most splendid and brilliant in the English history. Chivalry was at its height and the Battles of Crisciy, Poitiers and the various expeditions of the Black Prince, are perhaps the most chivalrous and knightly epochs in the History of the world and also certainly stand without parallel in that of England. It is indeed a misfortune that we cannot rend asunder the veil of obscurity which envelopes the lives of these ten men and lay bare their characteristics, their thoughts and deeds.

In 1333, we find him engaged as juror in one of these trials which so constantly busied the courts about this period. This was the suit between the Prior of Frideswide and Sir John Hand, co. of Bostall, concerning and touching the rightful ownership of the manor of Pidington. This suit was "farther prosecuted in Easter Term, when the sheriff returned the names of four knights, who appeared in court and upon oath selected thirteen other knights, among them "Sir John Chetwode," who by the king's precept directed to the sheriff, were obliged to attend in York at Michaelmus term. when no final determination could be given, so that Sir John de Hand kept possession of the said manor of Pidington." Ao 7 Edward III.[1 2]

By his deed of grant to his son, Robert, in 1324, we find that at date he possessed lands and estates in Chetwode and is described as a knight, hence we may infer that at this time his father and grandfather were both dead. In the same year we find him snmmoned to Parliament. Johannes de Chetwode, knight, returned by the sheriff of the co. of Bucks pursuant to a writ tested at Westminster 9 May as summoned by general proclamation to attend the great council at Westminster on Wednesday next after Ascension Day, 30 May 17, Edward II. (This descent is omitted by Willis.)[3]

1. Ex-Chart. S. Frideswido. Mss. p. 119. 2. Kennets Par. Antiq. vol. II p. 23 3. Bibbl. Cot. Claus.

Robert Chetwode, Esq. of Chetwode co. Bucks.

This Robert Chetwode was the second son of Sir John Chetwode, knight and consequently not the heir.[1][2][3][4][5][6] The bulk of the ancestral estates passed to his brother, John Chetwode, afterwards Sir John Chetwode, Knight.

There is little doubt but that this Robert was also born on the Manor of Chenwode and passed his life on the estate in said manor, which was granted him by his father Sir John Chetwode, by the following deed:

"Sciant ec. quod ego Johannes de Chetwode miles dedi Rob'to filio meo et heredibus suis vnum mess' in Chetwode ec. Testibus Joh'e Gifford milite ec. Ao 17 E. II.[7]

The Herald Visitation of the family at Hocklive record this fact, for we find the account of this descent as follows:

"Rob'tus Chetwood cui pab. dedit tr'as in Chetwood."

Thus we see that Robert received this estate in 1324. This gift of a messuage implies the gift of a residence, messuage meaning house, outhouse, gardens, etc., that is the usual and necessary quantity and kind of land to accompany an abode. As it is probable, that Robert was of age when he received this gift or grant of land we can assume that he was born probably as early as 1300 or 1304. Seven years later, 1331, his father received a grant from Henricus leffreman capellanus to himself and his wife, Johan, for life remainder to his son Robert and his heirs. This grant however was small, comprising in all only 3 acres.[6]

Robert was living according to pedigree of Randal Hulme in 36 E. 3 1362 which would make him at least sixty years old at death. This date is however probably taken from the deed of Nicholas person de eccl'ie de Chetwode, 36 E. III, which tho it mentions Robert, it only mentions him as the father of John and not as living; his name is simply in other words descriptive of John.

No pedigree or other evidence so far discovered by the Editor, has mentioned Robert's wife by name or otherwise.

He bore the arms of Chetwode with a crescent or for difference.[7]

1. Lips. vol. 3. p. 2. 2. Playfair Br. Fam. Antiq. vol.VI Pt. 2 p. 755. 3. Kimber Bar. vol. II p. 536. 4. Bakers Northampt. vol. I p. 39. 5. Willis p. 172. 6. Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. I 2nd ser. p. 71. 7. Ibid p. 75.

John Chetwode, Esquire of Chetwode co. Bucks and of Okeley co. Stafford. By some authorities: Sir John Chetwode, Knight.[1][2][3][4][5][6]

This John Chetwode was the son and heir of Robert. As we have seen, Robert was a younger son and had from his father only a small grant of land in Chetwode and consequently the fact that the subject of our present sketch was his heir and implied but little; however the presumption is that the small estate in Chetwode passed to him on his father's death and that the early part of his life was spent on the ancestral manor. One of the earliest? dates we find concerning him 36 Edw. III.[2][4][6] This is the date of the following deed.

"Sciant ec. quod nos Nicholans persona ecc'l'iae de Chetwode et Jo' persona ecc'l'iae de Preston dedim Joh'i filio Rob'ti de Chetwode et Elizabethae vxori eius omnia terr' et ten'ta in Chetwode ec. Testib' Joh'e Coveley, Joh'e de Twiford ec. A° 36 E. III."

The Harleian account of Herald's visitation of the family at Hockliffe gives the following account of him and his marriage.

"Joh'es Chetwood vixit 5 E. III (married) Elizabeth, sister and heir of Willi Okeley filij Stephi de Okeley in com. Staff." In the pedigree of Randolph Hulme we find that William Okeley married an Elizabeth and left issue. Whether this be correct or not the Editor cannot say; however, one fact is clear and that is that by this marriage John Chetwode gained the Manor (or the greater part of it) and he and his descendants thereafter were the Lords of the Manor of Okeley and were so described in ancient deeds.

Thus we see that John was living 5 Edw, III or 1331.[3] Probably he did'nt marry very early in life, tho we know that he was married in 36 Ed. III, 1362, and if my calculation concerning birth of his son John be correct, we find the said John born about 1370, or at least 8 years after his marriage and when this John was 39 years old, if we can assume that the date above given, was the date of his birth.

Whether the land described in the deed of 36 E. 3 is the same land which this John's father, Robert, received from his father or not, we cannot now discover. It might have been given (as was somewhat common in olden times to priest on a secret trust to recovery) by Robert, to the rector of the Church of Chetwode, to be held by him during the minority and wardship of the infant son, then to be settled on the son and his wife in fee tail special or general as it seemed most fit. This John however, marks an epoch in the family history. That is; the removal from their principal seat at Chetwode to Okeley in Co. Stafford, where this branch have ever since had their abode even when on the extinction of the older branch and the reacquiring of the manor of Chetwode,

1. Lip. Hist. Buck. vol. III p. 2. 2. Play. Brit. Fam. Antiq. vol. VI Pt. 2 p. 755. 8. Harl. Pub. Bedf. 4. Kimber Baron. vol. II p. 537 5. Baker Northam. vol. I, p. 739. 6. Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. I 2nd ser. p. 71.

by the marriage of Richard Chetwode to Agnes Woodhall, they had an opportunity of once more returning to the Manor of Chetwode.

John Chetwode bore as arms: Argent and gules four crosses patee' counterchanged with a crescent for difference impalling Sable, three leopard's heads jissant de lis argent (for Okeley.)

Two authorities state that this John Chetwode was Knighted and was returned as a Knight for Buckinghamshire during the time of Richard II and in his roll of Knights of the shire, Lipscomb states that a Sir John Chetwode served as Knight in 1387 and again in 1395. Kimber also assigns this Sir John to the rank of Knight and states that he served at the latter date at the Parliament then holden at Westminster. If this fact be true, we are driven to the conclusion that the date assigned him in the Harleian Visitation, 5 Edw. III, (1331-2) must have been the date of his birth or thereabouts, for even if born in 1331 he would in 1395 have reached the age of sixty three years.

The Editor is somewhat inclined to think that this John was during the latter part of his life, resident at Okeley and that the Sir John, who served as Knight for Buckinghamshire, was Sir John, the son of Slr Nicholas Chetwode who died in 1412.

John Chetwode, Esq. of Okeley in com. Stafford.[1234 6]

In regard to this descent we find a difference of opinion, the Heralds Visitation of the family at Worleston in Cheshire states that the father of Roger Chetwode was "Richard Chitwood of Okeley in Staffordshire t'pe Rich, II as by a deed with a seal of armes viz: Chetwood of Bukingham with a difference of S." The visitation of Okeley states as we shall see in the biography of Roger Chetwode, son of this John Chetwode, that the husband of Margerie Crewe (Roger) was a Richard Chetwode, but gives as his father "John Chitwood of Okeley co. Stafford a 5th brother of the House of Chitwood of county Bucks." The visitation at Hockliffe (the latest and most elaborate of all the visitations) assigns this step in the pedigree to "Joh'es Chetwood of Okeley prd'c'a 22 Richard II." The little evidence obtainable also authenticates this John Chetwode to this step.

The fact that a Richard so persistently appears, tho in two different steps of the pedigree, may be a slight evidence that there was a Richard Chetwode who perhaps was a brother of this John: this is the more likely as the Oakley

1. etc. Vid. notes previous page.

visitation states as above, that this John was a 5th brother of the older branch.

John Chetwode inherited the Okeley Estates from his mother[1 2 3] and (if an almost complete lack of evidence justifies this conclusion) he seems to have been a man of probably little influence and slight power in his time. We only know that he lived 19 R. II 1395-8.[1] If the Editor's view in regard to the date of birth of his son Roger is tenable (and he here frankly confesses that he himself thinks it merely possible rather than very probable) viz. 1395, it perhaps would be fair to presume that John Chetwode was born sometime between 1370-75. We know that in 1395 he settled the Okeley estates as follows:

"Sciant ec. quod ego Joh'es de Chetwode d'nus de Okeley dedi d'no Johanni de Alston rectori eccl'iae de Norton subter Lyman omnes terr' meas et ten'ta mea quae habeo infra dominium de Okeley et Norton subter Lyman A° 19 R. II.[6]

This grant was probably on a secret trust for some reason to protect his son's interest in Okeley, for 21 years later the rector of Norton in Hales (probably the same as Norton subter Lyman) with a David de Crewe 'capellanus' resettled the same estate in fee tail special on Roger, son of this John and his wife Margerie Crewe remainder to the right heirs of Roger.[6]

From the deed above given we find that John Chetwode was Lord of the Manor of Okeley and owned lands in Norton subter Lyman. These facts and that he was married to Margerie . . . . and both were living 22 Ric. II are all that we can discover concerning John. He bore the arms of Chetwode with a crescent or for difference.

Possible facts concerning John Chetwode.

Sir Roger Dayvell (now Lillingstone Dayvell,) Knight of Dayvell Lillingstone in co. Bucks, served as knight for the Shire 12 R. II, 1388, was living also 1390-9 and dead before 3 H. V 1415. By his wife Joane, daughter and heir of Thomas Agmundesham he left, besides four sons, a daughter described only as the eldest daughter, who married John Chetwode, Esq. who was living 22, R. II. Now our John Chetwode was living during this period and among the dates assigned him we find 22 Ric. II. There was also another John Chetwode living at this period: the son of Nicholas Chetwode, but as he had been Knighted and was a person of considerable importance as Lord of Warkworth, Chetwode and Hockliffe and as his first wife Mary seems to have died 2 R. 22 it is probable that she was not identical with the daughter of Roger Dayvell.

This wife of John brought no estates into the family, all the lands going to the heir, John Dayvell or to his brothers, consequently John Chetwode never bore her arms. Again we find that the names Roger and Thomas, are the

1. etc. Vid notes p. 26.

most common family names in the pedigree for 5 generations after this marriage and these are the names borne by the father and mother's father of this supposed wife of John Chetwode. At most, this marriage can be merely a presumption, but so strongly has this presumption affected the writer, that among the allied families, he has given a sketch and pedigree of the family of Dayvell.

We have noticed (biography of Robert Chetwode) how Robert Chetwode got a small gift of land in the manor of Chetwode from his father, John. The Editor has been very much perplexed in regard to the final disposal of this land, but has finally come to the conclusion that it probably descended from Robert Chetwode, the donee as aforesaid, thru his son, John, to his grandson John, the subject of present sketch, for we find that in "12 R. II Joh'es Chetwode et Maria uxor ejus (held) Pro Priore de Chetewod una acra terr cum adroc ecclie (co.) Bucks." This Inquisition on the death of the Prior of Chetwode shows that this land had probably found its way by gift to the Priory and as it never afterwards seems to occur as a holding of the younger branch, it is perhaps safe to assume that this was its destination. The fact also that this John Chetwode held lands in Chetwode, is another spark of evidence in favor of the Dayvell marriage; Dayvell lying very near to Chetwode. This John Chetwode in the Inquisition cannot be the aforesaid John of the older branch for in an Inquisition taken in 15 Rich. II, only three years later we find him holding for the Priory of Chetwode very large estates in Chetwode, Hocklive, Lethenborough, Bourton, etc. and described as Sir John Chetwode, Knight.

He bore arms of Chetwode with a crescent or for difference.

Roger Chetwode, Esq., of Okeley co Staffordshire.

This Roger Chetwode seems to have been the only(?) son and heir of John Chetwode of Okeley- by his wife Margerie.

Here again we meet with different Christian names given by the different authorities. The Herald's Visitations of the family both at Worlston Cheshire and Hockliffe Bedfordshire, assign this step in the pedigree, as above given, to Roger Chetwode. The visitation of the family however, at Okeley, assigns a Richard Chetwode or Chitwood, as the husband of Margerie Crewe, while Kimber and Ormerod differ still farther and state that a John Chetwode married this Margerie Crewe and was the father of Thomas Chetwode.

The evidences to be collected from any sources accesible to the Editor, have in regard to this Roger Chetwode, proved very slight; indeed at about this time the family at Okeley were of a younger branch and consequently of somewhat minor importance as compared with the elder branch, still Lords of Chetwode in Buckinghamshire and of many other manors and estates. Altho they had branched off from the older stock three generations before this, yet they had but one considerable estate viz: that of Okeley and had not made for themselves as yet a very great position in Staffordshire even.

This Roger Chetwode, however, made the beginning of a long series of marriages of heiresses, who one after another brought the Chetwode family large landed estates in Cheshire and other counties and gradually forced them into a position of power and prominence.

It has been unable to discover any data which can give even a presumable date for the birth of this Chetwode. If the reasoning hereafter given in regard to the probable date of the birth of his son Thomas in 1415 or thereabouts be correct, we can here perhaps with some slight plausibility say that this Roger was probably living about 73 Ric. II or 1395, but calculations such as this are of course simply hypothetical and unless authenticated by some evidence however slight, of very light weight.

There is no doubt of one fact, namely that this Roger married Margerie, daughter and the co-heiress of David Crewe of Pulcroft. Margerie brought to her husband estates in the manors of Worleston and Sounde and placed this Roger in a position of prominence greater than any of his ancestors for four generations.

Ih 19 R. II, 1396, as we have seen, John Chetwode, Roger's father, had given (probably on a secret trust or confidence) all his lands in Okeley and Norton to John de Alston rector of the church of Norton super Lyman and now in 1416 we find them given (probably in accordance with terms of gift on the coming age of Roger, for we can perhaps assume that they were thus disposed of to prevent demands for wardship, marriage and relief) back to Roger by the following deed:

"Sciant ec. quod nos Joh'es de Burton Rector eccl'iae parochialis de Norton in Hales ei David de Crewe capellanus dedimos Rogero filio Johannis Chetwode de Okeley et Marioriae vxori sua filiae Davidis Crewe de Pulcroft manerium n'rum de Okeley et heredibus de corporibus e-or' procreatis et pro defectu talis exitus remanere rects heredibus Johannis Chetwood p'd'ci ec. A 1416."

This is evidence perhaps (tho by no means conclusive and deserving of very little weight) that Roger was born about 1395 and consequently but just

come of age and married at the date of this conveyance viz. 1416 A. D.

Thru his marriage with Margerie Crewe, he brought into the family the possession of the manors (or moieties of them) of Sounde Henhull and Worleston.

As he is described in one of the Herald's Visitation as Roger Chetwode or Chitwood of Okeley and as he received this property as above mentioned, it is very probable that this was his principal seat. He is said to have born the arms of Chetwode: Argent and gules four crosses pattee' counterchanged with a crescent or for difference impalling the arms of Crewe. Azure a lion rampart argent armed and langued gules.

Thomas Chetwode, Esq. Lord of the Manors of Okeley in co. Stafford, Worleston and Sounde in co. Chester.

This Thomas Chetwode was the only? son and heir of Roger Chetwode of Okeley, by his wife Margerie, daughter and one of the heiresses of David Crewe of Pulcroft in co. Chester.[1][2][3][4][5][6][7][8]

The earliest date that we find assigned to this Thomas is 1 H. VI (1422) which must have been at some period very early in his youth.

In the Visitation by the Herald's recorded of the family of Chetwode both at Worleston in Cheshire and at Okeley in Staffordshire, the father of Roger Chetwode, who married Ellen de Ree, is stated to have been a John Chetwode but a careful review of the best authorities and the fact that in the visitation of the family at Hockliffe[8] in Bedfordshire (when they seem to have revised and corrected their former pedigree) the Heralds give this descent to Thomas has persuaded the Editor that in stating that Thomas Chetwode is the next step, he is following the safest and most reasonable course.

Nearly all the pedigrees concur in assigning to this Thomas Chetwode, Margerie Sound as wife.[1][6] They state that she was the daughter of .. Sounde Lord of Sounde in co. Chester. This marriage hower, on a careful and analytical examination seems to have some chance for discussion. First, there can be no doubt that the marriage at this step in our pedigree brought into the family the estates in and armorial bearings of Sounde. This fact is undisputed, but beyond this I can see no reason for going farther and stating that the wife of Thomas Chetwode was a daughter of the house of Sounde. As yet no deed or other evidence beyond that deduced from the Herald's visitations, has pre-

1. Hist. of Bucks. vol. 3 p. 2. 2. Harl. Pub. Cheshire 3. Harl. Pub. Bedf. 4. Wm. Salt Soc. Pub. vol. III p. 117. 5, Play. vol. VI Pt. 2. p. 755. 6. Kimber Bar. vol. II p. 537. 7. Bakers Northamp. vol. I p. 740. 8. Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. I 2nd ser. p. 72.

sented itself authenticating the fact that Margerie was even the first or christian name of this wife. The fact that the wives of the two ancestors immediately proceeding this Thos. bore the name Margerie, is perhaps some evidence in favor of presuming that Margerie was not the name of this wife at this step. At about this period the Heralds were by no means criterious for accuracy and and Blackstone's remarks on the value of the pedigree compiled at their infrequent visitations may well apply. In this case it is probable that they deduced the surname of Sounde at this step from the reason that it was at this time that Chetwodes acquried their estates in Sounde and first assumed the arms of Sounde. The christian name also perhaps was given as Margerie by the old pedigree makers on account of doubt as to exactly how many Margeries had become allied with the family. The Editor is moreover of the opinion that the wife of this Thomas Chetwode was Isabel Noel, daughter of Thomas Noel of Newbold by his wife Jane, daughter and heiress of . . . . Sounde of Sounde in co. Chester. As this Isabel Noel was the only child by this marriage, she inherited her mother's estates in Sounde and be bringing the estates to the Chetwodes, she would also as the heiress of Sounde bearing the arms as is seen by the fact that later Ellen de Ree, heiress of the Rawleigh and Henhull families, by her maternal side brought the arms of those families into the armorial bearings of the Chetwodes as well as the arms of Ree.

Again, the pennon and surcoat of the arms born at the funeral of Richard Chetwode, Esq., husband of Agnes Woodhall, displayed among the other bearings of his house, the quartering of the Noel family. In the arms assigned the allied families of Chetwode and Woodhall (adopting the hypothesis of the Margerie Sounde marriage) we can find no bearing or quartering of Nowell or Noel. In the Harleian publication for Bedfordshire we find a complete list of all the known arms assigned as of Nowell or Noel. In fact there seems to be no way of accounting for the presence of these arms unless it be by substantiating here the marriage of Thomas Chetwode and Isabel Noel. That Isabel Noel did about fhis time marry a Thomas Chetwode, is a well authenticated fact, at least as well authenticated as any fact in our pedigree of Chetwode. The only other Thomas Chetwode living at this period was Thomas Chetwode Knight, Baronet, who was a descendant of the elder branch and had the marriage been with him, undoubtedly his title would have been given and further were the marriage to the Thomas, Knight, Baronet, it would seem impossible for the elder branch to have held lands to any considerable extent in Sounde without that fact appearing in some way and if we accept the hypothesis that Agnes, the wife of Thomas Chetwode was in reality identical with Isabel, the daughter of Thomas Noel, no way of accounting for the presence of the Noel

arms appears evident. The arguments pro and con on this question are so strong that in our pedigree the Editor has made both connections in the hope that someone following in his footsteps will be able to clear up this doubt.

Thomas Chetwode, the various authorities tell us, lived between 1 H. 1422 and 22 Edw. IV 1483. The various intermediate dates assigned to him are 33 H. VI (1455), 37 H. VI (1459), 2 Edw. IV (1462-3), and 22 E. IV (1483-3.)

He is described in the Harlian Visitation of the family at Hockliffe as, Thomas Chetwood de Okeley and Worleston vixit 37 H. VI and 2 E. IV.[2]

In 1455, on the marriage of his son Roger to Ellen de Ree, he made the following settlement of his estate of Okeley:

Thomas Chetwood redditus in Okeley pro rita Ellenae filiae Will'i Ree remanere Rogero Chetwood filio suo et heredibus ec. Ao 33 H. VI.[1]

Thomas Chetwode probably died about 22 Edw. IV and even if it is assumed that this last date assigned him is the date of his death, we find he must have been of a considerable age. It is only fair to assume that he was at least forty years old at the marriage of his son Roger, which would give us his age at death (if we assume he died 22 Edward IV) at sixty-eight years.

Thomas Chetwode is said to have borne the following arms:
Argent and gules four crosses patee' counterchanged for Chetwode impalling Azure, a lion rampart or, armed and langued gules for Sounde.

Roger Chetwod, Esq. Lord of the Manors of Worleston and Sounde in Co. Chester, Rees in Co. Salop and Okeley in Co. Staffordshire.[1 2 3 4 5 6 7]

This Roger Chetwode was the son and heir of Thomas Chetwode by his wife Margaret, daughter and heir of . . . . Sounde, Lord of Sounde, (or if we accept the hypothesis of the Noel connection, by Isabel, daughter and heiress of Thomas Noel by his wife, Jane, daughter of Sounde.) Roger Chetwode was born probably as early as 1430-5, for we find him married 33 H. 6, (1454-5) and we can safely assume that his birthplace was either at Worleston in Cheshire or at the manor of Okeley in Staffordshire.

As early as 33 H. VI, we find him married to Ellen, daughter and co-heir of William Rees, Lord of Rees in co. Salop. It is more than probable that the date here given was the date of his marriage, for we find that his father then gave him certain estates and it has always been the English custom when possible to settle certain estates on the heir at the time of his marriage. The deed referred to is as above.

1. Hist. of Bucks. vol. 3 p. 2. 2. Harl. Pub. Cheshire 3. Harl. Pub. Bedf. 4. Wm. Salt Soc. Pub. vol. III p. 117. 5, Play. vol. VI Pt. 2, p. 755. 6. Kimber Bar. vol. II p. 537. 7. Bakers Northamp. vol. I p. 740. 8. Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. I 2nd ser. p. 72.

That is, Thomas, the father, as a marriage settlement, gave the income of the Okeley estates to Ellen for life, remainder to Roger, his son and his heirs.

This gift to Ellen, wife of Roger, was the more usual and necessary as she on her part was a considerable heiress and brought her husband a large estate; not only did she eventually inherit the manor of Ree or Rees in co. Salop from her father, but also from her mother Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Rawleigh or Rowleigh, received part of the manor of Sounde. On the marriage of David Crewe and Johanna Sounde a part of the manor of Sounde passed to the Crewes and was divided among the three Crewe heiresses, one third part of this Crewe estate in Sounde by marriage of one of these heiresses passed to the Goulbourn family and thence by marriage and descent of families of Henhull and Rawleigh to William de Ree an his marriage with the Rawleigh heiress and finally to his heir Ellen de Ree, wife of Roger Chetwode. Thus it was that after this marriage the Chetwodes bore on their armorial achievement the arms af Henhull and Rawleigh as well as the arms of Ree.

Among the deeds in the Charterlary of Sir Richard Chetwode, Knight of Warkworth in 1614 was a curious indenture which shows some of the steps of this pesigree and is consequently given here in an abstract.

Between Richard, William and Margerie, his wife, William Ree and Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Will'm Rowleghe and Margaret his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Richard Henhull sometimes of Henhull A° 3 R. III.

The pedigree of this Ellen and her descent from the Henhulls is farther exemplified in the Herald's visitations, the following is a transcript.

"Helena filia et heres Will'i de Ree et Eliz. vxis eius filiae e coh. Will'i Rowley e Margreta uxis eius filiae et heredis Rici Henhull in co. Cestr. ar.

The other dates assigned 1, 2, H. VII.

He must have lived to a good old age, for in 1496 12 H. VII, we find him settling part of his estates on his son Thomas, an abstract of this deed which was also found in the Charterlary of Sir Richard Chetwode of Warkworth in 1614 as follows:

"Rogerus Chetwood dedit capitale messuagium suum in Okeley in com. Staff. Thomae Chetwood filio suo et messuagium in Ree in com. Salop ec. A° 12 H. VI."

We may perhaps safely assume that this was one of the last acts of his life, for at this time if our reasoning be correct, he must have been sixty years or more of age.

Altho all the pedigrees give this Roger as an only son and heir, it is more than probable that he had brothers or sisters who were omitted from record in the Herald's Visitation.

This Roger bore the arms of Chetwode only it would seem tho his descendants as above stated, quartered in their achievement the arms of Ree, Rowleigh and Henhull.

Thomas Chetwode, Esq. Lord of the Manors of Rees in co. Salop, Worleston and Sounde in co. Chester and Okeley in co. Stafford.

Concerning this Thomas Chetwode the Editor has been able to discover very little. Of the date of his birth no record has yet been discovered, but it is safe to assume that he was born sometime about 20 Edw. IV (1480), as his son Roger's birth must have taken place about fifteen hundred.

This Thomas Chetwode is variously described at different periods of his life as resident of Worleston in co. Chester, Rees co. Salop and Okeley count. Stafford, but it is probable that his principal residence during a part of his life at least was at Okeley, for we find in a deed from his father. Roger, a gift to him of the following estates: the capitale messuagium suum in Okeley in com Staff et messuagium in Ree in com Salop ec. A 12 H. 7 (1497.) and it is likely that he consequently resided in Okeley, where he thus obtained the Manor House or capital messuage. Before this gift he probably resided at Worleston, in co. Chester at the paternal home. The date of the deed above given is the last date assigned his father, so that in all probability Thomas soon after inherited all his father's estates, as in all pedigrees he is given as heir and no where can I find record of other children. He was thrice married: first to Ellen daughter of Thomas Beresford, Lord of Bently co. Derby; second, to a daugh- of ' . . . Willbraham of Woodhey and third, to Ellen, daughter of John Spurstowe of Spurstowe: As Ellen his first wife had sixteen brothers and four sisters, altho her father, Thomas Beresford, was possessed of a very considerable estate, it is more than probable that her share or dowery was extremely small. Of this union there can be found records of but one offspring, our Roger.

The second wife sprung from the Willbraham of Woodhey also left but one child, Ellen Chetwode, who died without issue. This second marriage has not usually found its place on the Chetwode pedigree and appears only in the Cheshire visitation of the family and Baker's History of Northamptonshire. The other authorities credit our Thomas Chetwode with but two wives and assign Ellen Chetwode to a place among the offspring by the third marriage.

The third wife, Ellen Spurstowe, left two sons; John Chetwode who was

living 17, 27, H. VIII, (1521-35) died without issue as did also his brother Raufe or Ralph Chetwode.

The last date assigned this Thomas is 22 H. VIII (1530-1), and this was probably very near if not the end of his life.

As the husband of Ellen Berisford he impalled her arms with those of Chetwode bearing; Argent and gules four crosses patee' counterchanged (Chetwode) impalling Argent a bear sa liant sabler armed gules, muzzled, chained and collared or.

Roger Chetwode, Esq. Lord of the Manors of Oakley co. Stafford and Sounde, Rees and Worleston co. Cheshire.

This Roger Chetwode, was the son and heir of Thomas Chetwode by his first wife Ellen Berisford,[1][2][3][4][5][6][7] daughter of Thomas Berisford of Bentley Co. Derby as aforesaid. He was probably born about (1500), the beginning of the sixteenth century either at Worleston in Cheshire or Okeley in Sounde, tho the Harleian visitation of Chitwood of Worleston it would seem as tho both he and his father were habitually resident at Rees in Cheshire as they are described as of that place. The only date there assigned him is 27 H. VIII 1536, Most of the authorities agree in making his marriage take place in (1522), 14 H. 8, but Lipscomb seems to have assigned this event to a date thirteen years later, but it is more probable that the former statement is correct, for as we shall see (by computation) that his son Richard Chetwode; third son, must have been born about the year 1528.

Roger Chetwode married about 1522 Ellen, daughter of Thomas Maisterson of Nautwick in Cheshire and by this marriage infused the blood of one of the greatest fighting families of Cheshire into that of Chetwode. Very few facts concerning our Roger Chetwode have come to light, so that it is more than probable that he lived a peaceful and quiet life on the estates left him by his father. The Maisterson family were not one of the great landed families and seem never to have had any landed estates except a small Burgage in Nautwick, so that it is probable that Ellen Masterson brought only a very small dower into the Chetwode family. They left a numerous progeny and among them Richard, the progenitor of our branch James the ancestor of our present Baronets of Chetwode.

Some authorities state that Roger Chetwode died in 27 H. 8 (1538) but in this they must have erred, for we find him in 1538 as of Worleston in county

1. Harl. Pub. Ches. 2. Harl. Pub. Bedford. 3. Lip. Hist. Bucks vol. III p. 2. 4. Kimber Bar. vol. III p. 537. 5. Baker Northam. vol. I, p. 740. 6. Burke's Landed Gentry. 7. Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. I 2nd ser. pp. 72, 85.

Chester recovering with Ralph Wilbraham of Wich Malbank (Nautwick) the Manor of Sounde inter alia (and probably part of the Manor of Worleston) against William Clayton. This probably however was one of the last events of his life and it may perhaps be safe to assume that he lived between 1500-40.

He is said to have borne the following arms:

Argent and gules, four crosses patee' counterchanged (Chetwode impalling Ermine, a chevron azure between three garbs or (Masterson.)

As his father was living 22 H, 8 (1530-1) it would seem that he had only a short span of 8 years in which to assert his individual position in the county and this may account for the meager details concerning his life. In 1527 Roger Chetwode of Okeley with Ellen, his wife, suffered a fine or recovery by Richard Bykerton, apparently a trustee of a messuage of 40 acres of land and 100 acres of pasture in the manor of Sounde co. Chester.

Richard Chetwode, Esq.

Lord of the Manors of Chetwode co. Bucks, Warkworth co. Northam. and of Beanbusshe and Shellen Parks etc. co. Sussex. Gentleman of the Priory Chamber of King Edward the sixth.

Richard Chetwode was the third son of Roger Chetwode by his wife Ellen daughter of Thomas Maisterson of Nautwick in Cheshire.

His elder brother, James Chetwode, succeeded his father as heir to their estates in Cheshire and Staffordshire, was living in the time of 29 Henry 8, 1536 and 9 Eliz. 1566, and died about 1571, for his will which bears date Sept. 1570, was proved 19 Feb. 1572. By his wife Catharine, daughter of Philip Hulse, he left issue whose descendants represent the elder branch of the Chetwode, his great, great, great grandson Sir John Chetwode, was created a Baronet 6 April 1700, which title still remains in this branch of the Chetwode family and is now borne by Sir George Chetwode, Baronet.

Besides James, Richard Chetwode had two other brothers John of Chetwode co. Bucks, who died about 1586 and Roger Chetwode, the fourth son of Roger, who was living 25 Aug. 1586 and who by his wife, a daughter of Tayler of Chester, left a son Roger. Besides these brothers Richard had 2 sisters, Ellen who married John Hankey co. Chester and Margery who died unmarried.

Thus we see that Richard Chetwode was not the heir of his father Roger and probably received but a very small estate from him on his decease. We

can base the only calculation concerning his birth from the facts that his father Roger was married in 1522; that he was probably not married in 1538-39, (the date of his wife's father's will which does not mention him); that he must have been of considerable weight, age and dignity to have borne the offices he did when he died in 1560, so it will be safe to assume that this Richard was born very near 1526-7.

Altho as above said probably the heir to very little property from his father, Richard repaired this matter and by his marriage with Agnes, daughter of Anthony Woodhall, one of the greatest heiresses of her times, he placed himself and his descendants in a position of power and control. The most important fact pertaining to this marriage in view of a sketch of the Chetwode family was the restoration of the manor of Chetwode co. Bucks to the family Chetwode, after its having been in the hands of the Woodhall family since 1475 or earlier, to which it had passed by marriage of Elizabeth Chetwode to Thomas Woodhall, Knight, Baron of Woodhall.

This marriage took place while Agnes Woodhall was yet a minor and it seems to have been extremely distasteful to several persons and to have even occasioned considerable disgust in the mind of Queen Mary herself, who if the tenor of following royal letters has been correctly construed, attempted to get the pope to set aside the marriage, probably to allow her to marry the heiress to her favorite Charles Tyrrell.

Letter dated Rome Nov. 17 1557. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary.

In the last of 13th had informed her Majesty that the Pope had revoked his order for the commission of appeal betwixt (Charles) Tyrrell and Chetwood, which he had committed of his own invention and will to the Legate now sent to her Majesty when Carne sued to have it committed to indifferent judges in England and that Cardinal Alexandrino had apprized him his Holiness had done, because in the arrival here of the post from Chetwood on the 12th the Pope had such new information that he would have the cause in no wise committed but of the Court here. Upon this had sued for audience in view of picking up who had such advertisements hither and had appointment for 15th, but as yet cannot have it for one (Thomas) Wilson, Chetwood's Solicitor here, has made, as he is informed, the Cardinal di Napoli of that part. This Cardinal is a very young man and nephew of the Pope, about whom he does all in the absence of Caraffa, so that no man dare either speak or do about his Holiness but as he commands so that through his means he can as yet get no audience. Has learned however that immediately after the arrival of Chetwoods post Wilson went to the Cardinal di Napoli desiring to see him

and sent him word that he had letters to the Pope from Grey Friar late made Cardinal in England (Peto) and that he had matters to be declared to his Holiness without any delay. Whereupon by the said Cardinal he was brought to the Pope five hours with night and thereby the Pope had such information that he stayd the matter of the said appeal here.

What was written to his Holiness or what was shown to him by Wilson cannot yet learn but when he has audience may learn somewhat. (An extract)

Letter dated Rome Nov. 20 1557. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary.

Repeats what he had written in his letter of the 17th in reference to the matrimonial cause between Chetwood and Tyrrel adding that he hears Wilson has sent his excuses by whom or to whom he knows not and that lest Carne should inform anything against him. Doubts whether he had sent the Popes expedition withal. Has repeatedly attended the court in expectation of speaking with his Holiness but invariably after long tarrying has been put off on the plea that the Pope had such business that he could not speak with him. Then continues for three pages in an exposition of his various acts of diplomacy and his deep laid but unsuccessful schemes to get an audience.

Letter dated Rome Dec. 1 1557. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary.

This letter contains considerable matter on death of Queen of Poland and her will. "On the night of the 29th another post arrived from Chetwood relating as far as he can perceive to the suit with Tyrrel. This poste came to his Majesty's postmaster here unknown to Carne (implies that had he known of the fact he might have known contents of letters. Editor.) He brought letters from the king to the Cardinal Pacheco which he delivered next morning. In the afternoon the poste came and delivered two letters from private individuals in favour of Chetwood's suit here. (Then details suspicious incidents concerning the post, his various attempts to gain audiences etc.) Farther said why he desired to have audience was that he understood that the Pope had received some ill information from England from someone unknown which had caused him to change his resolution of committing Chetwoods suit to Caraffa." Five more pages concerning diplomatic attempts to gain audiences.

Letter dated Rome Dec. 11th 1557 Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary.

"The last letters brought by Chetwoods post to the Pope were from father Peto for Wilson who delivered them to his Holiness, confessed it to Carnes secretary and that the Gentlewoman who is at variance between Tyrrel and Chetwood is right of kindred to Father Peto who wrote at her desire to stay the cause here. Also that when his Holiness had read the letters he gave a

charge to those who were about him that none of them should open that he had received any such letters. Cannot learn that Peto wrote anything against the Cardinal. Not withstanding that Cardinal Pacheco has thrice applied to the Pope for audience to Carne, nothing has come of it; and he is tossed between his Holiness and the Cardinal of Naples to no purpose, for Chetwood's Solicitor makes the latter believe that if he could speak with the Pope he would move him to remove Chetwood's suit to some judges in England for the stay, where of here the said Cardinal was made by him, although that could not have prevented his Holiness from remitting it if Father Peto's letters had not come." (A five page letter in all; only extract. Ed.)

These letters have been given at this length not only on account of their bearing on the marriage of Richard Chetwode, but also as they mark an important episode in English diplomatic history. This Sir Edward Carne was a diplomat of the old school, suspicious and underhanded, ready to do almost anything as long as he was not himself compromised openly to accomplish his end. We must in order to understand this suit in its full bearings remember that Richard had been a priory counsellor of King Edw. the sixth, who during his short reign of six years, had done much with Crammer's assistance to promote the Protestant Reformation; consequently there can be but little doubt but that Chetwode was a protestant and consequently in bad odor with Queen Mary, who did everything she could during the years she occupied the throne to restore Catholicism and even went to the extent of burning many Protestants at stake. Now simply assume the natural hypothesis that the family of Woodhall had remained Catholic when the wave of Protestant Reformation swept over England, that Tyrrel also was a Catholic and a favorite of Queen Mary and is very simple to understand why the Queen should be so anxious to prevent the wealth and estates of the Woodhalls to fall into the hands of an ardent enving to her faith. Her efforts however, were fruitless and death coming in 1558 and it may be; saved this union of Richard Chet. and Agnes.

Elizabeth ascended the throne Nov. 17, 1558, and among the first things she did was to straighten out the matter at the English Embassy at Rome and put an end to the intermeddling of Sir Edward Carne in the Tyrrel-Chetwode matter, for Dec. 1st the following order was dispatched to Sir Edward Carne.

Dec. 1 1558, (56) Proceeding of Priory Couucil.

"A letter to Sir Edward Carne at Rome, requesting him that for as much as was heretofore placed there as a public person by reason of his ambassady, he should therefor forebear to use his authority in soliciting or procuring of

anything in the matter of matrimony depending between Mr. Chetwode and Mr. Tyrell."

Shortly after this, probably between Dec. 1, 1558 and April 19, 1559, the marriage took place and Chetwode tho having disposed of one obstacle to his happiness, soon found himself confronted by another. Everyone who had the least right or title to lay claim to the wardship of Agnes Woodhall, tempted by her wealth add the chances of enrichment consequent on handling her revenues until she became of age, put forward their claims for wardship immediately. Among these were Margaret Blackbourne and the Duchess of Suffolk and on the pages of the State Papers Domestic Series, we find the following notice and demand.

April 19, 1559. Temp. Elizabeth (No 3.) Francis, Duchess of Suffolk to Sir Wm. Cecil. Gives notice that she has right to the wardship of Ann Odell, now wife of Mr. Chetwode. Desires warrant to traverse the pretended title of Margaret Blackbourne to the said office.

At the most Richard could have enjoyed his noble estates and princely income but a very short time, probably not quite a year, for his death occured on the 20 or 21st of January 1560.

The manorial estates of the Woodhalls however, were in this short time secured to the Chetwode family by the birth of his son and heir, Richard Chetwode and we find that among the others, the manor of Drayton in Northamptonshire passed to him by right of his wife and that during their short married life they jointly sold a messuage and land in Bekbroke, held part of the manor of Duirstew to Henry Hills and his wife Agnes. Fortune has been kind to us in preserving intact a description af Richard's funeral and the following taken from the diary of an eye witness is worthy of its place in the annals of this family.

1559-60. The xij day of Januarij was cared from ye White friers M. Richard Chetwod sqwyre wt prest e clarkes e wt penon of armes e a cott armur e M. Somersett harold of armes bare ys cot armur a xx morners in gownes e cottes: and a ij dosen skochyons of armes M. Benton mad ye f mon e aft' to ys plasse to dener: there was a grett dener e vj pore men had good blake and a doll.'

His body was borne to St. Dunstans in west London and there buried on that day "Mr. Chitwood buried Jan. 12 1559-60" being the inscription on the parish register. On the church wall was hung the pennon and surcoat of arms borne in the funeral procession and there they remained until seen by the compiler of the Collecteanea Topographica and Genealogica who thus records the quartering and bearings of the arms. "Quarterly of six

1. Quarterly Ar. and Gu. four crosses patee' counterchanged Chet. - Sounde.
2. Sa fretty ar. a fess Erm. on a chief Gu. three leopard's faces
3. Or, on a fess between three mascles Gu. three Bezants Okeley.
4. Ar. a lion rampart Gu. crowned az. Lyons.
5. Ar. three covered cups sa. Noel.
6. Gu. fretty or a chief ermine Fowles hurst."

His will was dated 6 Jan. 1559 and was proved 26 Oct. I5-- His brothers, James and John and his wife Agnes being the executors and his wife the Residuary Legatee.

Richard Chetwode, Sir Richard Chetwod, Kt.

Baron of Woodhall,[2] Lord of the Manors of Chetwode,[3 12 13 14] Hocklive,[3 14] Warkworth,[3 9 12 13 14] Langford,[3 14] Odell,[3 14] Bekbroke,[3 14] Middleton,[3 14] Lamport and Overton,[3 14] Croughton, Astrop, Sutton, Pateshull, Dunstone, Somerton, Banbury, Durham, Beanbusshe, and Shellen Parks, etc., etc., and a Gentleman of the Inner Temple at London.

Richard Chetwode was born sometime in the years 1559-1560 A. D., and was the only son and heir of the marriage of his father, Richard Chetwode, Esq., and Agnes, daughter of Anthony, Baron of Woodhall.[4 10 11] Thus we find him possessed of very large landed estates in many counties, some of which he inherited from his father, but the large part coming to him from his mother's side.[3 4 6 7 8] Anthony Woodhall or Woodhull by his will bearing date 4 Feb. 30 H. VIII (1538-9) devised his estates in manner following: "I will the King our sovereign shall have during the minority and wardship of my daughter and heir apparent, Agnes Woodhull, the manor of Langford co. Bedford, Patteshull co. Northampton and Durnford co. Wilts with all their appurtenances. I will and devise to Ann, my wife, for life the Manor of Warkworth with appurtenances in Middleton and Overtone and also my Manor of Chetwode co. Bucks and Hockliffe co. Bedford with pertinences." All the rest he gave and devised to Trustees to pay certain charges and then to hold for his heir Agnes. On the death of her mother and her marriage and coming of age, Anne Chetwode (Woodhall) became possessed of all the landed estates of this, the elder branch of the Woodhall family and in turn they passed at her death to her heir, her only son by her first marriage, namely our Richard Chetwode.

Shortly after his birth his father, Richard Chetwode died and such of the property as belonged to him of his own right, or rather that part in which his

3. Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. I 2nd Ser. p. 85. 4. Calcul. Ed. Vid Inu. Ages Chet. Bakers Northampt. vol. I p. 740. 6. Bar. Ang. Concent vol. I p. 448. 7. Camden Brit. p. 285. 8. Page 89. 12. Willis p. 173. 13. Vid note 3. 14. Collect. Top. and Gen. vol. V p. 307 will of Nicholas Woodhall.

mother had not a life interest, was vested in Trustees for his use.

Among the earliest facts concerning Richard is the interesting suit brought by his mother and her second husband, Sir George Calverly, Knight, against Richard's Trustees for the profits of the Rhyme Toll[2] at Chetwode and to ascertain whether she Lady Calverley, had a life interest in the Chetwode estate and among other things in the Rhyme Toll. As this subject has been fully discussed in another place, I will not dwell on it at length here, especially as on her death in 1576 all her estates descended to him as her heir.[1]

"The Inquisition taken at Tuddington in the countie of Bedforde the 19 day of Maie an'o Regni d'ne Elizabeta Reginae etc is after the death of Agnes late the wife of Sr. George Calveley, Knight, daughter and heire of Anthony Wodhall of Warkworth in the countie of Northampton deceased saieth that the said Agnes died at Hocklive in ye countie above said ye 20 daie of Mar' last past wthout issue of the bodies of ye said George Calveley and ye said Agnes begotten and further yt Richard Chetwod is son and heire of the said Agnes and is of the age of xvjtene years and moore."[3]

In the records of the Proceedings in Chancery temp. Elizab. (1558-60) we find that a suit was instituted in the court of Chancery against Richard Chetwode Esq. et al, the following is a copy of the record:

Pl.	Def.	Nature
Henry Hills wife Agnes	Richard Chetwode, Esq. et al	To quiet possession

Lands

A messuage and land in Bekbroke of the manor of Duirstew which was granted to pl. Agnes by Richard Chetwode and Agnes his wife deceased the defendant Chetwode bring son and heir.

Proceedings in Chancery temp. Elizabeth volume III, page 193, No. 53.

Edmund Underwood and Johanne his wife	Richard Chetwode " Griffith " Maning	To protect plaintiffs title by copy of court roll under surrender pl. Johanne's father.

Fifty-two acres of customary land, parcel of the manor of Langford, the title to which the defendant, Chetwood, Lord of the Manor disputed and leased the same to the two other defendants.

1613. Sir Richard Chetwode, Kt., wrote letter to Sir Robert Cotton, Knt., which said letter is preserved in Cottonian Mss. Br. Mus.

As in many of the previous sketches, we are driven for our facts largely to

1. It is perhaps possible that he was a posthumous child but not probable. 2. Article Rhyme Toll. 3. Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. I 2nd ser. p. 80.

the records of legal matters and the next appearance of Richard is in the suit brought by him in behalf of himself and the parishioners of Chetwode church against Wm. Rysley in regard "to the right, title and use of the Parish church of Chitwood" and the return of the bells "lately pulled down and taken away out of the chapel of St. Martin's in the same parish and now in the possession of the said defendant (Rysley.) In this suit Chetwode and the parishioners were entirely successful and the Court rendered a decree 26 November 1583, compelling Rysley to make full and complete reparation of all damages and to restore the bells which now even still hang in the parish church.

On the death of his uncle, John Chetwode, Richard found himself apointed as executor of his will and consequently proved the will (3 Nov. 1586) and administered the estate.

During these early years of his life he lived chiefly at the manor of Warkworth co. Northampton and probably spent only a small portion of his time at Odell in Bedfordshire and at Chetwode co. Bucks.

That Rich. held a prominent position in the affairs of his time is clearly shown by the fact that he served as Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1597. He seems then to have devoted himself almost exclusively to country pursuits for we find him engaged in the purchase of land and the arrangement necessary to a careful and husband like use of his manors.

In May 24 Eliz, (1592) he purchased of Richard Merrich of South Newton Oxfordshire, gent, the tithes of corn, grain, hay, lambs and all other tithes in Grimesbury, Nethercotes and Overthrop (Northamptonshire) with a messuage and 2 yards of land in Grimsbury, late a parcel of the possessions of the Earl of Warwick, for £400.

Two years later (12 Aug. 14 Elizab. 1599) he received (probably from the Crown as the presentation next preceding his ownership was made by same) the adrowson of the Marston St. Lawrence, Northam., (a rectory) and we find that 27 Mar. 1629, he presented Daniel Baxter B. D., to this rectory. (It is an interesting fact and well deserving of notice here that the incumbent next succeeding Baxter was Charles Chauncey, afterwards the second president of the Harvard University, Mass., U. S. A. and father of Sarah Chauncy who married Gershom Bulkeley, the grandson of this Richard Chetwode thru the marriage of his daughter Grace Chetwode to Peter Bulkeley.)

Richard Chetwode had in his gift as appurtenances of his Manors the adrowsons of many rectories and vicarages and among them that of Odell in co. Bedford, which he presented Edward Bulkeley, D. D. of St. John's College Cambridge, for in 1605 in the clergy list of the Bedford Archdeaconery we

find the following entry: "Odell Parsonage propr. valn £19 Sir Richd. Chetwood, Patron. Edward Bulkeley, Dr. in Divinitie incumbt. A preacher - good qualifications. Est. L. 170 commts."

This Edward Bulkeley was succeeded by his son Peter Bulkeley and who was in like manner presented by Sir Richard Chetwode on his father's decease (vid Bulkeley Memorials) and who became a son-in-law to Richard by marriage with his daughter Grace Chetwode.

About this time a change took place in Sir Richard's life, for he seems to have passed the latter years of his life more as a courtier and dweller in London than to have remained on his estates in the country.

In 1603, King James of Scotland was proclaimed King of England and with his Royal consort made a "Royal Progress" thru a part of his realm. Like many other gentlemen, Sir Richard probably felt it incumbent on him to take part in this Royal Pageant and pay his allegiance to his new sovereign for on the 28th of June 1603, we find him at Salden House, Muresley, Bucks, where King James was entertained by Sir John Fortescue and where he held court. At this court Richard Chetwode was Knighted or as the account of the Royal Progress phrases it "On the 28 of June 1603 the following knights were dubbed at Salden House." Fifth on the Roll of 24 Knights appears the name "Sir Richard Cheetwood of Northampton" (In note this is explained Sir R. C. of Warkworth had been sheriff of Northampton 1597 consequently so called.)

From this time on he devoted himself to the Court and to the enjoyment of city life. Not satisfied with his position as a simple knight of the Shires, he attempted to establish his right to the Barony of Woodhall. (Willis would lead us to suppose that he set up this claim in 1603.) This must have taken many years of his life, for all litigation of this nature is proverbially slow, yet he preservered and such was his energy that at last he succeeded in getting the matter brought before the committee selected by the King from the House of Peers consisting of the noble Lords Lennox Howard and Nottingham. Their report (which with a much fuller account of this whole matter is given elsewhere) was was very favorable to Sir Richard's claim and ended with the clause "we hold him worthy of the honour of a Baron if your Majesty thinks meet" but did not assert and decide the question propounded by Sir Richard's claim namely that he might assume the title and rank of Baron by virtue of his descent from ancient barons of Woodhall.

King James did not decide that the claim was sufficiently established as of his right as aforesaid, but offered him a new patent for the said Barony, which he thinking it a derogation of his claim, refused to accept. It is more

than probable that other feelings than those of injured pride affected Sir Richard in this decision, for it is a well known fact that King James was wont to replenish his somewhat empty strong box by occasional sales of titles and patents of nobility and even instituted for this purpose the order of baronets of the realm and it is not at all unlikely that at this time he thought that there was an occasion for doing justice and enriching himself at the same time.[1]

Later on in 1616, Sir Richard again appears as a courtier on the occasion of the creation "Prince Charlie" as the Prince of Wales, the celebration of the event took place on the 1st or the 4th of Nov., in the year 1616 A. D.[2]

Middleton in his account of this celebration says "At night to crown it with more heroicall honour fortie worthy Gentlemen of the noble Societies of Inner of the Court being tenne of each house, everyone being appoynted in way of honorable combat to break three staves, three swords and exchange ten blows apiece (names for their worthiness I commend to fame) beganne then each to encounter the other. And not to wrong the sacred dignity of aine of the Houses, their names are here set down in the same order as they were presented to his Majestie." No. 12 "Inner Temple Master Chetwode."[3][4]

(The names are all given the title of Master or Maister.)

In 1627, May 3 (temp. Charles,) Chetwode wrote a letter dated from the manor of Warkworth addressed to Secretary Conway of the following import.

Sir Richard Chetwode "Desires to know the King's pleasure respecting certain tenures which he has offered to pass into his Majesty's hands. Has sent notes respecting them to Lord Conway's servant, William Hartwell."

This letter may refer to his sale of the manor of Warkworth etc. co. Nor. but at this late date it is impossible to explain the connection. Sept. 5 Car. (1629) Sir Richard Chetwode conjointly with his son Richard and his grandson Knightly Chetwode (they undoubtedly joining with him to cut off the entail) in consideration of £14,000 sold the Manor of Warkworth, with an estate in Grimesbury (including his purchase of 1592 from Richard Merrick) and the advowson of Marston St. Lawrence to Philip Holman, Esquire.

This was one of the last acts of his life, for his death occured in 1635.

Sir Richard was twice married, first to: Margaret Jane, daughter and coheir of Sir William Drury, knight, sometime Deputy Lieutenant of Ireland and by this marriage left following issue:

Richard Chetwode, Esq., oldest son and heir ob. vita patris, married Anne daughter of Sir Valentine, Knightly.

William Chetwode died young (omitted from list of children given.)

1. Macauleys History of Eng. vol. 3 p. 55. 2. Wood and Gates art. Charles. 3. Middleton Account of Creation of Prince Charles. 4. Royal Prog. of James vol. 3 p. 213-14.

Katharine Chetwode, 1st daughter, living 27 Dec. 1620, married first Sir Wm. Skeffington of Skeffington co. Leicester ob. sp., married 2nd, Michael Bray; left issue; Michael, slain in Gray's Inn by John Skeffington Elizabeth Chetwode, 2nd daughter: Anne Chet-, 3rd daughter, living in 1634, married Sir Giles Bray of Barrington co. Glouc. left issue

Second married to, Dorothy, second daughter of Sir Robert Needham of Shenton and Sharington Hall co. Salop (Sheriff Shropshire 6th, 28th, 37th E. Held important commands in wars with Ireland, Vice President of the Council of the Marches of Wales) and left issue

Robert Chetwode Sergeant at arms Living 12 June 1635 3rd son.
Thomas 4th son Mary 5th dau. Grace, 8th daughter, married Peter Bulkeley.
John " 5th son Dorothy 6th daugh. Beatrix 10th daughter.
Tobias " 6th son Jane 7th daughter
Francis, 4th daughter, married George Keynsham of Temps for, Bedford. Sheriff of Bed. signed writ. ped. of 1634.
Abigail, 9th dau. Died unm. Will dated 4 Feb. 1657-8 Prove July 1 follow.

From the Registry of Oxford.

Vol. II Pt. II
p. 359 1617 28 Mar. Brasenose John Chet. Chesh., arm. f. 17 Matriculated.
p. 377 1619 15 Oct. Brasenose John Chet. North. eq. f. 19 "
p. " " " Toby " " 14 "
p. 225 1597 20 Jan. Trinity Richard Chit. North. arm. f. 17 "
Pt. 3. Chitwood John Trinity (eq. aur fil) adm. B, A. Trin. 8 Feb. 1620
p. 394 det 1620-1 lic. M. A. (all so) 15 Oct. 1624. vic. 1625.
p. 294 1607 8 May Trinity Robert Chet. North. mil f. 15 Matriculated.
" " " Thom. " 12 "
" Chetwood Robert (eq. aur fil) adm. B. A. 14 Jan. 1610.
Special list. 1610-1 Feb. 27 Thomas Cheetwood Trinity.
Part III. Chetwoode Thomas: (eq. aur. fil) adm. B. A. 19 Apr. 1621 lic. to preach 29 Oct. 1622 lic. D. D. 22 June 1630 inc. 1630,

Gray's Inn Admission Registers.

1598 Nov. Richard Chet. gent, son and heir apparent of Richard Chetwood now Sheriff of co. Northampton.
1610 Feb. Thom. Chet. son of Richard, Knight of Warkworth co. Northam.
1622 Feb. Knightly Chet., son and heir of Rich Chet. of Chet. Bucks, Esq.

Chetwode - Strange.

Sir Robert Chetwode, Kt., married Sibel, daughter of Thomas Strange?

All the authorities which assign any name to the wife of Sir Robert agree that that wife was Sibel Strange. One of the reasons for this mistake becoming so general is the fact that in the grant to the Hermitage the name of the widow of Sir Robert is given as "Sibilla extranea." This extranea is undoubtedly strange, for Sir William Dugdale in his baronage tells us that "at a joust or tournament held at Castle Preveril in the Peak of Derbyshire among many other persons of note present, including Crown Prince of Wales and a son of the King of the Scots, were two sons of the Duke of Bretagne and the younger of these was named Guy, called Guy L'estrange, from whence the several families of L'estrange do descend."[2] The word "extraneus" or in the feminine gender extranea translated from Latin into English is undoubtedly Strangeo or foreignn.[3] But a careful examination of this evidence will show that in assuming that Sibel or Sibilla, the wife of Sir Robert, was descended from the family of Strange or L'estrange, the old pedigree makers must have erred. First, it was not usual for a wife or widow to use her maiden name after her marriage, no other instance of this kind has presented itself. In the feudal times the identity of the wife was completely merged in that of her husband. It is far more probable that Sibilla, who in her widowhood made this grant to the Hermitage, had remarried a member of the family of Strange. The fact that in this grant she is described as "quondam uxor Rob'ti de Chetwode"[1] and not as "vidua" also supports the theory of a second marriage.[4] But there is besides all these one piece of evidence which incontestably proves that this Sibel was not of the Strange blood: for we find that the subject of this grant was "duas rirgates terrae in Welfricheston" and on examination of the other evidences discovered in regard to Sir Robert, we find many mentions of land holdings in Welfricheston. This Welfricheston was the ancient name of the Manor of Wolston, Knightlow hundred, in the County of Warwick and Dugdale, probably one of the most careful antiquarians the world has ever seen, in his History of Warwickshire, proves from evidence deduced from various sources, that Sir Robert de Chetwode acquired his estates in this manor by marriage with Sibilla Freville, daughter of Roger, Lord of the manor of Wolston. A careful examination of the evidences cited under the Chet. - Freville sketch will probably convince a fair minded person that in assigning this marriage to Sibel Freville and not to Sibilla Strange, we shall adhere most closely to the probabilities.[4]

1. Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. I 2nd ser. p. 57. 2. Dug. Bar. art. Strange. 3. Antiq. Latin Dict. 4. Editor.

Chetwode - Freville.

Sir Robt. de Chetwode, Kt., married Sibil, daughter of Rogerus de Freville.

The family of Freville derives it descent from Fladaldi, Lord of the manor of Wolston, knightlow hundred, co. Warwick, in or shortly after the time of William the Conqueror, this Fladaldi left a son and heir "Alanus,"[1] for we find Alanus described as "filius Fladaldi" and as Lord of this manor. Domina Adeliza, wife of this Alanus, probably survived her husband and had dower of this manor, hence the title of Domina.[2]

The issue of the marriage of Alanus and Adeliza was an only daughter Sibilla, on whom devolved this manor, for we find her and her husband Roger de Freville granting lands to the monks of Burton upon Trent in 1132 and in this grant the lands are described as those "quas prius obtulerat domina Adeliza mater Sibillae tempus Nigilli abbatis," as the registry of that Monastic house expresses it.[3] Thus this manor found its way to the Freville family. This Roger de Freville was a benefactor of the Cannons of Kenilworth, giving them with consent of Sibel, one hide and one rirgate of land and left issue[4] one son Richardus de Freville and two daughters, Agatha and Sibilla.[4] The son, Richardus, following the example of his father, gave Merton Mills to the Abbey of Combe. Agatha, the oldest daughter, married Hamon Strange or L'estrange, which Hamon with the consent of his wife confirmed to the monastery of Kenilworth the grant of Roger de Freville (his wife's father) and also the grant of Richard de Freville to the Abbey of Combe.[5] They had issue one daughter, Agatha le Strange (described as) "filia Hamonis le Strange" who also gave to Combe Abbey lands in Welfricheston, now Wolston.

The other daughter, Sibilla married Robert de Chetwode and had issue, Ralph and William de Chetwode.

The Registry of Coombe and other authorities assure us that Robert de Chetwode and his wife Sibilla confirmed the grants of Merston Mills to the Abbey of Combe, and the evidences also proved that Sir Robert held lands in Wolfricheston during his life and that his wife Sibilla in her widowhood bestowed two rirgates of land in this manor on the hermitage of Chetwode.[6] Thus we see that beyond any reasonable doubt we can assume that in Sibil, daughter of Roger de Freville, we find the true wife of Sir Robert and that the surname of Strange must have resulted from a second marriage.[2] The fact that her sister Agatha, married Hamon L'estrange may in some degree have influenced the pedigree makers (finding her, the sister, described as Agatha l'estrange) to assume that Strange was the surname of and belonging to Sibel.

1. Dug. Warwick, p. 33. 2. Editor. 3. Regis. de Burton fo 18a. 4. Regis. de Ken. p. 56. 5. Combe fo, 53b. 6. Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. 1, 2nd Ser. p. 56.

Dugdale's Monasticon also embodies the names of Robert Chetwode and Sibel his wife, Agatha l'estrange and Richard le Freville, among the special benefactors of Combe Abbey, which was founded in 1150 by Richard de Camvilla. These gifts of the Frevilles and Chetwodes were among the ancient gifts.

We are further told "that in great glory, plentifully endowed, stood this monastery a little less than 400 years till that H. VIII contended the destruction of it. Combe Abbey is now the seat of the Earls of Craven and the first buildings of their noble mansion were erected on the site of the religious house of that name by Lord Harrington in the time of James the first.

It is probable that the Chetwode family kept up some connection with this manor of Wolston and retained possession of some part of it for a considerable time, for we find in 1363 the following entry among the Calendarum Post Mortem.

Efc'de tricefimo fepitmo Ed. III. Joh'es Chetewod capellanus et Thomas de Thorp cappellanus pro custode capelle Be Marie de Chepyng Lam Born.

Chepyng Lamborn Hadele 20 acr' terr' Berks.
Op. Lamborn Wolfricheston 10 acr' prati

Arms of Freville: On a cross pate' jessant de lis gules, pierced argent Crest upon a chapeau the legs of a man, booted and spurred.

Pedigree of Freville

Fladaldi, Lord of Manor of Wolston
Knightlow Hundred, Co. Warwick.

Alanus, filius Fladaldi — Domina Adeliza

Sibilla filia Adeliz. H. I — Rogerus de Freville, Lord of Wolston

Richard de Freville, son

Agatha de Frev. Hamon L'estrange — Sibilla de Frev. Robt. de Chetwode

Agatha L'estrange.

John de Chetwode
Ancestor of our line.

Will de Chet. . . . . .

Avicia de Chet. Wm. Le Bretune.
of Longa Inchendon

Radulphus de Chetwode
Founder of Chetwode Priory.

Chetwode - Okeley.

Sir John Chetwode, Knight, of Chetwode,
married Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Ockley

Elizabth Okeley was the sister and heir of William de Okeley, (who lived in E. III and 36 E. III 1337 and 1362) and daughter of "Stephen de Ockley, Lord of Ockley in com Stafforde et Maude his wife." These facts appear in the various pedigrees of the Chetwode family and are consequently easily ascertained, but when one tries to search farther and find a true and authentic pedigree, the sources of information usually prolific of clues, at least in this case fail entirely.

The Editor has given this family more than the ordinary attention, but despite his best efforts he has been unable to construct any pedigree which it seems right to give as the pedigree of this family. Many disconnected facts have been gleaned which are here set forth in the hope that some student following in his foot-steps may be able to rend the veil of obscurity and bring to light an authentic pedigree. The following facts besides throwing light on this particular family will also serve in some degree to show the usual course of search which has been pursued in this work.

. . Oakley Notes. . .

The name Oakeley, or as it was more ancienty spelled Aclei, (Acle, Ocle, Okley, etc.) is an exceedingly common one in some parts of England. There seems to be two places of this name in the county of Stafford; Oakley near Market Drayton in Pirehill Hundred and Oakeley in Offlowe Hundred. The former of these two is the one with which we have to deal as the seat of Stephen de Ockley and his son William. Besides the two Oakley above given and here described in nos. 4, 5, the following places in England bear this name.

1. Oakley (St. Mary) a parish in co. Bedf. 4 miles N. W. from Bedf., 516 inha.
2. " " " Buck. 6 " from Thame 413 inhabitants.
3. " A tything parish of Liecencester co. Gloucester.
4. " A township in parish of Croxhall northern division of Hundred of Offlow co. Staff., 6 1-2 miles N. by W. from Tamroth 29 inhabit.
5. " A township in parish of Muchleston northern division of Hund. of Pirehill co. Staff. 3 1-4 miles N. E. by N. from Drayton 85 inhabit.
6. " (St. Nicholas) a parish in Hundred of Hartesmore county Suffolk.
7. " Church a parish hundred of Chutely county Hampshire.
8. " Great " " Tendring co. Essex 7 mi. from Mann.

9. " " " " Corby co. Nort. 5 mi. N. of Kettering
10. " Little St. Mary a par. hun. of Tendery co Ess. 4 1-2 mi. S. W. by W. from Harwich.
11. " " " Peter a parish hundred of Corby co. Northampton 5 1-2 mi N. E. from Kettering.
12. " Parva St. Peter a parish hundred of Hattesmere co. Suffolk 2 3-4 mil. N. E. from Eye.

Thus we see that there are no less than twelve places in England bearing the name of Ockley and all of them according to the custom probably having some persons who have derived their names from their residence in these various Oakley, so making too many families bearing this name to allow of any particular gain to result from a general search for any one family pedigree from general sources, hence the Editor has been obliged to confine himself entirely in this case to the authorities bearing directly on Oakley in the parish of Mucklestone co. Stafford, described as no. 5 in the list. Thinking that perhaps the other Oakley in Staffordshire derived its name from some member of the Oakeley family, resident formerly in the parish of Mucklestone as the Oakeley of Offelow Hundred, is not ancient a place as that of Pirehill Hundred; such facts as seem to connect the two families resident in these two places are here given.

The name Oakeley or Oakley is derived from the name of the tree (Acleian oak) perhaps a combination of this word and leigh, a hill or lea a plain. Aclei or Acklai in Saxon signified oak trees.

The place Oakley in Pirehill hundred has borne its present name (or rather the ancient name Acle) ever since the time of the conquest and was surveyed at the time of the Conquest as part of the lands of Roberti de Stafford; the survey is as follows:

Terra Roberti de Stafford in Pereolle Hund. Ipse R. de Staff. ten' in Acle II hid' 7 Helio de eo vluuin' tenuit 7 lib' ho' fuit. Tra' e' III car' In dn'io e' una 7 II' rilli' 7 vi bord' cu' I car' Ibi iiii ac' hati. Valet xv folid.

1. 1155 Hereius de Aclei Willelmus Hervi de Accle Quitclaim by Robert. 1165 and Simon Cappe (Stafford Chart. series 3 Pub. Wm. Salt Arch. Soc. vol. II p. 247.) Witnesses. Also witnesses to grant to Nuns of Blythebury by Rerciar son of Eadricht de Wolny of Gavley. do. p. 244)
2. 1166 Hervey de Aclei is subtenant of Hervey Bagot at Oakley. Both these names appear in Liber Niger A. D. 1166 (p. 205.)
3. 1194 Ralph de Aclei also Ralph, son of Ralph de Aclei appear (Staffordsh) 1195 Mag. Rot. Pip. 6 Ric. I (1193-4) do. Pt. I p. 33.

4. 1195 Hervey de Accle name appears in agreement, Hervey Bagot and Tho. Erdington (do. no. 1 p. 267)
5. 1195 Ralph de Acclei, vid. no. 3 (8 Ric. I) p. 56.
6. 1199 Robt. de Acclei appears (Mag. Rot. Pip. 2 Ric. I and 1 John (do. no. 3 p. 79.)
7. 1199 Her. de Acle of Oakley appears (assize Roll curia Regis I John (do. 1 vol. III p. 47.)
8. 1204 Her. de Acle appears (no. 7 p. 117)
9. 1204 Robt. de Acle Robertus le Hore fugit pro morte Radulphi fillii Radulphi et fuit in franco plegio Roberti de Acle, et ideo in mis ericordia; nulla habuit catalla et Robertus interrogetur (Assize Roll 5 John Wm. Salt. Ar. Soc. Pub. vol. III part I p. 96.)
10 1204 Robertus de Accle appears (vid no. 9 p. 100.)
11 1208 Wm. de Occle appears in action, Hervy de Occle, complainant vs. Idonea de Hertockeshather, Tenant or defendiant, Idonea remitted all claim for which Hervey gave her 2 marks. (vid no. 9 p. 172.)
13 1220 Hervius de Accleia holds "tertiam partem militis" appears (in Carta Roberti de Stafford Lib. Nig. Scaccari; vid. no. 9 p. 148.)
14 1220 Herveius de Accleia hold one half f. m. in Oakley (Wm. Salt Pub. vo. I p. 168-9)
15 1265 Stephen de Okle Odo de Hodinet (appears by attorney) vs. Stephen de Okle et alii in a plea that he with others had entered the manor of Odo on the occasion of the disturbances in the Kingdom, had taken and carried away his goods and chattels (Plea Roll Nich 51 H III Banco Regis Roll no. 124 M. 8 Wm. etc., vol. 4 p. 165.)
16 1267 Richard de Okele Nicholas de Slydon vs. Richard de Okele for false imprisonment at Slydon and taking his goods to the amount of 8 marks. Defendant did not appear. (vid no. 15.)
17 1271 Nicholas de Ochull, Walter de Ochull, Ric de Ochull et alii. Present- against these for taking venison at many dates. Those who surrendered were imprisoned during sitting of court and then released on payment of fine. (Pleas of Kniver Forest, Wm. etc., vol. V part 1 p. 143.)
18 1272 Robert de Okle Some unknown malefactors broke into the house of Richard de la Forde and carried away the goods to the woods of Hundesacre and there falling into a dispute as to the division of the spoil, one of them was wounded and was taken into custody by Rob. de Okle, the Bailiff

of John de Baskerville and ten others and the third day afterwards they beheaded him without view of the coroner or assemblage of neighbors. They are therefor to be taken into custody (Assize Roll 56 H. III; Wm. Salt Arc. Soc. Pub. vol. IV p. 214.)

19 1279 Hervey de Ocle et alii in an assize of novel deseizn vs. Magister Rob. de Pycheford (Plea Rolls Coram. Reg. Roll Hillary 7 Ed. I m 8 dorso.)

20 1280 Hervey de Occle The Prior of Repyndon et al, sued Hervey de Ocle in a plea that he should permit them to have a common of fishery in the waters of Mays in Coxhale (Banco Regis Roll, Pleas, Mich 7-8 Ed. I m 123.

21 1291 Stephen de Okele et alii, give one mark to have a writ of pone (Rot. Fin. vid. no. 18 p. 17.)

22 1291 Robert, son of Hervey de Ockle An assize etc. if Philip de Somervill et al have unjustly deseized Robert, son of Hervey, of an acre and a rood of meadow in Wichemore. Jury found in favor of Robert who is to recover se. seisin and two s for damage (Plea Roll Ed. I Wm. etc. vol. 7 pt. I p. 106.)

23 1301 Stephen de Ocleye et al, recognitors, did not appear, they are therefor "in misericordia" (Wm. etc. p. 85.)

24 Stephen de Oklegh failed to appear as a juror and is 'misericordia' (vid. no. 21 p. 96.)

25 Stephen de Ockley. There seems to be good reason to believe that our Stephen is identical with that noted no, 23-4. Lived same time and his son was living 1337-62.

26 1312 Hervey de Acle. Hervey de Erdington was summoned by John Hamelyn in a plea that he should acquit him of the service which Ed. de Staff. claimed from him for the free hold he held of Hervey and he stated that he held of the same Hervey the manor of Acle by fealty and the service of a pair of gilt spurs, claims one hundred shillings damage. (Wm. etc. p. 32.)

28 1327 Herveius de Ocleye. In subsidy roll, for manor of Ocleye, hundred of Offelowe, co. Staff. pays viij ob. (Wm. etc. vol. 6 pt. I p. 230.)

29 Wm. de Okeley living at Okeley, Pirehill hundred co. Stafford.

The Herald's Visitation for county Stafford. the first of which was taken in 1614 by Sir Richard St. George, Norrey King at arms, and those taken later by Sir Wm. Dugdale, Norrey King at arms in 1663-4, fail to show any family of Oakleys in Staffordshire, then ranking as gentlemen worthy to bear arms. The visitation of Shropshire however, records the following pedigree of the family of Ackley of Oakley near Bishop's Castle in that county.

Ockley of Oakley near Bishop's Castle.

Arms: Argent on a fesse between three crescents gules as many fleur-de-lis or.

Johes Ockley de Ockley in com Salop

Joh'es Okeley de Ockley in com Salop	Anna filia Joh's Midleton de Mid.
Richus " " " "	Eliza. " " Coston de Costo.
Thom. " " " "	Katharina filia Joh'is de Lee.

through 8 generations to

Willimus Ockley of Oakley in com Salop Alicia fil. Johannis Maddocks.

Though the visitation records no dates for the earlier ancestors of the family, a calculation based on the number of descents and time of taking of the visitation, allowing the usual length of time for each generation, will give us a basis on which we may assume that the first two Johns here recorded lived about the beginning of the fourteenth century and were consequently contemporaneous with Stephen the father of Elizabeth.

Whether any relationship existed between these Oakleys; of Pirehill hundred and the Oakleys (now ranking as Baronets) who are seated at Shrewsbury and at Oakley in Shropshire; it is more than probable that the latter family are descendants from the Oakleys seated near Bishop Castle, tho Burke does not authentic a pedigree for the Oakley of Shrewsbu. farther back than Rowland Oakley who lived in 1550.[1]

The arms of the family borne by the various families tho they have have some points of resemblance, do not effectually clear up the mystery.

Arms. Sable three leopard's heads jessant fleur de lis argent.[4]
" " " " " argent jessant fleur de lis langued gules.[2]
" Sable three tiger faces proper jessant, as many fleur de lis argent, or.[2]
" Sable fretty argent, a fess ermine on a chief gules, 3 leopard's faces, or
" Argent, on a fesse between three crescent gules as many fleur de lis or.
Crest On a wreath a leopard's or tiger's face, argent jessant a " .[4]
Crest On a wreath argent and azure a lion rampart argent armed gules.[1]
Motto Paterni nominis patrimonium.[1]

1. Burke's Peer. and Bar. art. Oakley. 2. Lip. Bucks vol. IV p. 313 note. 3. Harl. Pub. p. 67. 4. Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. I 2nd Ser. p. 71. 5. Harl. visit Shropshire

-: Pedigree of Dayvell :-

Arms:: Three Bars S. charged with six cinque foils Arg. 3, 2, 1.
Crest: A Goat's Head coupé on a wreath.

Daivell

Elias Daivell

Richard Daivell seized of ½ knights fee in Lillingstone (Daivell) tem. Ric. I or Johannis

Robert Daivell of Lillingston, Daivell, co. Bucks and Hanworth, co. Middlesex.

Dno. Radolphus Daivell of Hanworth, co. Middlesex, 1226 (10 Henry III) = Juliania de Barre haeres vt opinator

Dom. Henricus Darvell, 1230 (14 H. III), Patron of Hanworth, co. Middlesex. Esc. 31 Edw. I. No. 26. = Joane, dau. and co-heir of Roger de Sandford, son of Jno. Sandford, by Alicia, dau. of Alan Lord Basset. Joan, cousin of Countess of Oxford.

Sir Ralph Dayvell, Knt., granted lands to dau. Joane, and sister Emma, ob circ. 1282 (12 Edw. I). = Millicent at opinator.

Henry Darvell, 1st wife Alicia, dau. of Sir Alex. Hampden, Knt. = Emma Corell or Cowling, 2d wife, viv. (2 Edw. II), 1309.

John Darvell Living (11 Edw. II.), 1338. = Elizabeth (Joan Willis) Horsepath or Paxted.

Sir Roger Dayvell, Knt., M.P. for Bucks. (12 Rvc. II), 1388, 1390, 1399. Dead before 1415 (3 H. V.) = Joane, dau. and co-heir of Thomas Agmundesham.

John Dayvell
Thomas Dayvell
Eld. day . . . Dayvell

Nicholas Dayvell
Roger Dayvell
married to Thomas Chetwode, Esq., viv 22 Ric. II.

From an ancient pedigree entitled *Genealogia per Antiquae*. Familiae De Ayrell, sire Dayrell de Lillingstone in com. Bucks. Exscriptis, ex monumentis, ejusdim Familiae et aliis archivis. Fide et fidelite extracta Lips Hist. Bucks., Vol. III, p. 32.

Chewode - Dayvell.

John Chetwode Esq., married . . . . eldest daughter of Sir Roger Dayvell.

Altho this marriage cannot probably be authenticated at this late date, yet it seems to the Editor from all the facts to be so probable a union that he has here given such facts as can be estalished in the hope that perhaps it may lead eventually, to a careful search on the part of some antiquarian, which will enable him either to establish or else conclusively disprove this marriage.

The family of Dayvell or Davell, Dervell, or De Harel, held the manor of Lillingstone Dayvell at a very remote period. They appear to have been the earliest possessors here after the conquest, holding as subfeudation of the family of De vere, Earls of Oxford and have been supposed by some to have been here in Saxon times. This last supposition is hardly tenable as from the unquestioned fact that their name occurs on the roll of Battle Abbey amongst the followers of the Conqueror, we can draw the conclusion that they were of Norman stock and participated in the Conquest. As rewards for their valor, they received not only the manor of Lillingstone Dayvell, but also the manors of Saunderton, Fawley and Aston- Clinton, all in Buckinghamshire and situated near the ancestral estates of the Chewodes.

Their name is said to have been derived from Aivele or De Aivelle, a province in the northern part of Normandy where there was a chateau belonging to the older French branch of the same family until the emigration during the French revolution. (Reign of Louis XVI)

Margaret Dayvell's father's name was Roger. Down to this point in the Chetwode pedigree no Roger occurs after this Roger family name. Some evidence.

2. From information of Rev. J. Langham Dayvell, rector of Lill. Day. on evidence of Moses de Bornfair emigrant priest, commun. to Rich. Day. and corroborated by the arms of the French and English families being similar.

Chetwode . . Crewe,

Roger Chetwode Esq., of Oakley, married Margerie daughter of David Crewe, of the manor of Pulcroft.

This Margerie Crewe, was a lineal descendant of Henry de Criwa, the founder of the family of Crewe, who witnessed a deed of William Malbank, which must have been executed in the middle of the twelfth century. Since that time the family has been resident in Cheshire and has always held an honorable position in that county. There are 2 townships bearing the name of

Crewe in Cheshire, one in the parish of Barthomley in the hundred of Naut. four and a half miles S. W, by Sandbach on the banks of the Weever and the other in Farndon parish, higher division of the hundred of Broxton, six and a half miles N. W. from Malpas, bounded on the West by the river Dee. The first mentioned of these Crewes has been from a very early period the seat and inheritance of the family of Crewe. It is now impossible to discover if the township derived its name from Henry de Criwa or whether the said Henry took his name from his abode; the latter is the more probable hypothesis.

Besides the township of Crewe, this famous family has at various times owned the whole or moieties of the manors of Worleston, Sounde and Pulcr. besides some lesser estates in Cheshire. For a considerable length of time the old paternal inheritance passed out of the hands of the Crewes, but in 1610, Sir Randolph Crewe, serjeant at law, purchased the manor of the heirs of Sir Christopher Hatton and built Crewe Hall, a noble mansion which remained in his direct line until the decease of John Crewe, Esq., in 1684 when his sole heir, Anne Crewe, inherited it. She married John Offley, Esq., and her eldest son on succeeding to the estate assumed the maternal name by act of Parliament in 1708 and became John Crewe, Esquire, of Crewe Hall.

On the 25th of February 1806 his direct descendant, John Crewe, Esquire, was elevated to the peerage as Baron Crewe of Crewe in Cheshire. His grandson Hungerford Crewe, Baron of Crewe, is the present representation of this noble house and according to Omerod the last Baron according to the Patent of Creation. This family has had the following notable members.

Nathaniel Lord Crewe Bish.of Durh., a very celebrated eccles. of his time.

Sir Thomas Crewe Serjeant at law, speaker of the House of Commons in the last Parliament of James I and the first parliament of Charles I, one of the Lord Justices of Ireland. His legal abilities were so great as to be now proverbial, having been crystalized in the following doggerel:

"Would you have your cause go true
Take Senior Crooke and Junior Crewe."

Note. Editor. Ormerod in his pedigree of Crewe gives as the husband of Margerie, daughter of David Crewe of Cheshire, a John Chetwode. In the text however, we find the name Roger. In his account of the manor of Sounde he again gives it as John. Kimber in his Baronetage gives it as John and not Roger. The best authorities seem however, to concurr in fact the Roger and not John Chetwode was the hasband of Margerie.

Arms. Azure a lion rampart argent.

Arms. Azure, a lion rampart argent, armed and langued gules.
Crest On a wreath a lion rampart argent armed and langued gules.
Motto Sequor nec inferior.
Seats Ancient Crewe, Worleston Sounde, Pulcroft, in Cheshire.

Arms of the Barons Crewe of Crewe
Quarterly first and fourth azure, a lion rampart argent, 2nd and 3rd arge. a cross flory gu charged with a lion passant of the field.
Crest Out of a ducal coronet or a lion's gamb erect argent
Supp. A lion argent collared gules thereon 3 roses or sinister a griffin sable wings argent, beak and legged gules.
Motto Sequor nec inferior.
Seat Crewe Hall near Nautwich, Cheshire.

It is an interesting fact that David de Crewe, great grandfather of Margerie Crewe, who married Roger Chetwode, was one of the witnesses for Sir R. Grosvenor, Knt., in the famous contest of arms between the said Roberi and Richard Scrope and the following transcript of his evidence is herein given. This trial took place in 1305-1390.

"David de Cruwe del age lans e plus jurre adms e delingentement exaie si les armes aptinent de droit a monf Rob't le Grosvenor dit goil Reguis coment il sciet dit gil ad oie des gantz e aunciene gentz as queux il dona evedence q' tonz les auncestres e p genitors du dit monf Rob't del temps du Conquest Denglet're p masculyn lyne descendantz de monf Gilbart le Grosvenor jesges au dit monf Rob't Gore est ont usez e purtez les ditz armes publikement pesiblement e quietement e sanz qconq contadiccio e reclamacion e noia unges de la contaire tanga ceste p's-ent debate moere.

Et dit auxi le dit jurr' gil ad rieu les ditz armes depeyntez dn fenestres de verre en lesglise de Aldeford e en labbey de Cumbermere deinz le conte de Cestre e en plu sours auts' lieux deinz le dit conte des queux il ne pense mye a p'sent. Et des chres e munenientz e de cu'e rois e fame il dit come son contest Thomas de Merbury suis dit. R.del d'oit de monf Richard Scrop dit gil ne sciet rein deposer."

Pedigree of Crewe.

Henry de Criwa, witness to deed of William de Malbank about 1150

Thomas de Crue, Lord of Crue, 26 51 H. III = Alice 50 Hen. III

Sir Thomas de Crue [Lord] of Crue, Knight, Living 3 Edw. I = Agnes

Patrick de Crue, brother of Thomas de Crue, Lord of Crue, living 24 and 29 Edw. I = Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas de Wolveston, a widow 11 and 12 Edw. III

Thomas de Crue of Pulcroft, son and heir, 32 Edw. I = Cicely, daughter to Adam de Guyz de Chester

Thomas de Crue of Pulcruft. 19 and 20 Ric. II; writ de diem Mar. 8, 1402; Ing. pm. 3 H. II

David de Crue of Pulcroft, son and heir. 19 and 20 Ric. II, Recog. Roll 20 and 21 Ric. II; grantee of annuity of 100s aet 26 3 H. II. Liv. 7 Hen II. = Ellen, daughter and heiress of Richard de Cholmondleigh, by whom supposed to have passed ¼ manor of Worleston

Thomas Crew of Pulcroft.

David Crew of Pulcroft = Joan, daughter of John de Sounde

Margarie Crew = Roger [John] Chetwood

Chetwode - Sounde.

Thomas Chetwode of Oakeley, married
Margerie dau. of Lord Sounde of Sounde.

The family of Sounde (Sound) derives its name from the Manor and township of Sounde in Cheshire.[1] The Domesday takes no notice of this manor or township, unless it is intended to be described in the following survey of Santern (Sand is still pronounced Soont in Cheshire dialect)

"Isam Willielmus tenet Santune. Godronus et Dot tenuerunt et liberi homines fuerunt, pro II maneriis: ibi III rirgates geldabiles. Terra est una caruca, ibi unus radman habet dimidiam carucam et II bordarios."[2]

The manor of Sounde is part of the parish of Wybunbury in the hundred of Nautwick co Chester, lying about 3 miles S W by S from Nautwick.[3]

It is impossible to discover when the families of Sounde first became associated with this manor; the earliest Sounde of Sounde I have yet discovered was William de Sonde, father of Thomas de Sonde, who resided at Sonde in the ninth and tenth years of Edward III. From that time on it is probable that this family was resident here pretty continually until the time of John de Sounde[4] (and perhaps later) one of whose heiresses married David Crewe.[5]

By this marriage of Johanna Sounde and David Crewe, a moiety of the manor passed to the Crewes. This moiety was itself divided; one part of it passed directly to the Chetwodes by the marriage of Roger Chetwode of Oakley, son of John and Margerie, daughter and one of the heiresses of David Crewe.[7] Another third likewise finally came to the Chetwodes, for by a marriage of one of the other three heiresses to a member of the Goulburn family, a one third passed into their hands and thence by marriage and descent thru the families of Henhull and Rowleghe to William de Ree, whose daughter Ellen, brought it by marriage to Roger Chetwode, grandson of Roger who married Margerie Crewe.[7] Thus the Chetwodes became possessed of a very large part of this manor, Another large part came to them by the marriage of Thom. Chetwode to Margerie Sounde, daughter of : : : Sounde, Lord of Sounde: thus completing their ownership in this Manor.

How long it continued in their possession I cannot discover, but in 1662, a part of the manor is found in the hands of the Crown and Soond Hall now a farm house, belonged to the Sneyds of Bichton (probably Bickerton) in co Stafford, from whom it was purchased in 1770 by Mr. Becket, grandfather? of the present proprietor.[8] A part of the manor is still however, in the possession of the Chetwode family now.

1. Editor. 2. Dom. Book. 3. Lewis Top. Dict. art. Sounde. 4. Plea roll Chesh. 5. Orm. vol. III p. 419. 7. Vid p. 357. 8. Lyson's Mag. vol. III p. 475.

These facts and those given in the following evidences are all that I have been able to discover concerning this connection, the usual sources of information fail to reveal any family bearing the name and arms of Sounde, now in existence. which claims relationship and desents from this ancient family. Ormerod thinks that the John de Sonde of Sonde, whose daughter married David Crue, was almost the last of the Soundes of Sounde, though collateral branches flourished in and about Nautwick for several generations. (This hardly agrees with the supposition that Thomas Chetwode married a daughter of . . . Sounde, Lord of Sounde, at least two generations later.) There is now on the estate a house presumable still in the possession of the Chetwode family of the 17th century, which is commonly called Sounde Oak.

Arms: Azure, a lion rampart, or.
Azure, a lion rampart, or armed and langued gules.

Note. Fairbanks gives among his crests, that of one for the family of Sone or Soond of Derbyshire and Suffolk; the arms of this family however, in no way resemble the ancient family of Sounde in Cheshire, so there seems no authority for assuming that the crest of the Derbyshire family was at any time borne by our family of Sounde. (The Cheshire name has been at times spelt Soone, Sound, Sounde. and Soond, but I have never met with the spelling of Sone or Soone.)

Baron Sondes is also a title borne bv the family of Monson, now Miles of Lee Court, Kent and Elmham Hall Norfolk, but examination has failed in proving any connection and their crest.

The arms of Sound (ascribed rather to this family) in the pennon of Richard Chetwode Esq., hanging in St. Dunstans, London, is in reality the arms or rather a coat of arms, sometimes ascribed to the Oakley family and clearly not the arms of Sounde. These arms are "Or a fretty sable, a bar ermine on a chief gules three leopard's faces or.

Sounde Evidences.

1 1282 Thomas, son of Wm. de Sounde, levied a fine 10 Ed. I, of land in the manor of Sounde in favor of Richard de Cholmondleigh. (Plea Rolls Chesh 9 and 10 Ed. III m 33 d.)

2 1289 17 Ed. I. Nautwick. Nich's vic de acton Joh'es de Sonde cappellanus e Will'm Cassor de Wyco Mabano executor' testamenti Rogi fil Thome de Wyco Malb' ipse v Thom de Wodecote de pd' debto' ec. (Pleas Cheshire.)

3 1296 Wm. de Sonde obtained of Wm., son of Philip del Bloun and Aldusa his wife a burgage in Nautwick. (Pl. Roll Chesh. 24 Ed. I.)

4 1313 Roger. son of Wm. de Bulkylegh, obtained of the Wynstantons a salt pit here (Naut.)

5 1332 Thomas, son of Robert de Sound, obtained of Hugh de Rideleigh and Margerie his wife, a tenement in Manor of Sounde, thus dividing the manor of Sounde between the families of Ridesleigh and Sounde. (Ormerods Cheshire vol. III p. 419.)

6 1339 Beatrice, widow of Nicholas le Cachepol of Wych Malbank sued Thomas son of Robert de Sonde, for dower of a messuage in Nautwick.

7 1340 The above suit again occurs as pending in court. (Ches. Ed. III.)

8 1341 Alice, widow of Nicholas Crudok sold James de Sonde of Wich Malbank for dower in a messuage in Nautwick. (Plea Rolls Chesh. 14 E. III.)

9 1343 Thomas Sonde son of Robert de Sonde and Lettice his wife, occurs.

10 1366 John, son of Robert, son of Ralph de Sonde, obtains of .... le serjeant of Wich Malbank and Agnes his wife a garden. Ed. 3.

11 1441 John Sond of Copenhale obtains of Randal de Westenhale and Alice his wife a toft and ten s rent in Wich Malbank and Wordeleston. H. VI.

12 1357 John Sonde and Jo Allen were receivers of Edw. the Black Prince, in Cheshire. Harl. MSS. 2119 42b.

13 1307 A David Crewe settled in manor of Sounde. Ormerod.
1327 In 1387 a David Crewe, prob. son of above was in Sounde.

14 1403 William de Crue de Sounde occurs.

15 1326 Henhull share of Manor of Sounde, 3 Knights fees. Recog. Roll 19 Edw. II.

16 1527 Roger Chetwode of Oakley with Ellen his wife. suffered a fine or recovery by Richard Bykerton, apparently a trustee, of a messuage, 40 acres of land and 100 acres of pasture in the manor of Sounde. (Plea Roll Che. 18 H. VIII m 28 dorso.

17 1422 Thomas Chetwode, husband of Margerie Sounde, living. vid Bi. T. C.

18 1890 Doubt who has the manorial rights. No Court held here for centuries. Ormerod.

Chetwode - Noel.

Thomas Chetwode of Okeley, married Isabel Noel, daughter of Thomas Noel of Newbold.

Although in no pedigree of the Chetwode family have I been able to find this marriage stated and though all the authorities agree on ascribing to Margerie Sounde the marriage with this Thomas Chetwode, yet I am forced to the conclusion that there is at least doubt as to which of these two persons was really the wife of the aforesaid Thomas. All the pedigrees of the Noel family state that Isabel Noel, daughter of Thomas Noel by nis first wife, Jane, daughter of . . . . Sounde, married a Thomas Chetwode who was living 6 Ed. IV, or at the same time as our Thomas.

By crediting the marriage to Isabel Noel we can account for the landed estates of the Chetwode family in Sounde as well as by adopting the other hypothesis, as Isabel Noel was the only child and heiress of her mother, Jane Sounde. The arms of the family might also in this way have come into the heraldic achievement of the Chetwode, as Isabel was thus the heiress of the estates in Sounde. Again we find in the arms borne on the surcoat and penoon of Richard Chetwode at his funeral and later displayed in St. Dunstairs in London, over the place sf his burial (1591) the quartering of the Noel family "Argent three covered cups sable" In but one way can I find that he had any right to bear these arms and that only by substantiating this marriage; the marriage of Thomas his ancestor of the fourth degree with Isabel Noel. The fact that the landed estates in Sounde came into the family at that time might have been sufficient in the absence of any more definite knowledge, to make the heralds ascribe the marriage to a Sounde heiress. Again, Ormerod states that two generations before Margerie Sounde, John Sounde of Sounde was the last of the Soundes holding the Manor of Sounde and yet the Heralds state that Margerie's father was . . . . . Sounde, Lord of Sounde.

A careful study of the question will at least I am sure, convince any fair-minded person that perhaps there may be some doubt in regard to this step in our pedigree and consequently I have here given a short description of the family of Noel.

The family of Noel is one of the most ancient in the Kingdom. Noelin or Noel came into England with William the Conqueror in 1066 and for his services in the Conquest had bestowed on him the Manors of Ellenhall, Wiverstone, Podmore, Milnese and other lands in Staffordshire. He left three sons,

the eldest of whom styled himself Robert Fitz Noel with his brother, Vctred, witnessed the deed of Alexander de Gant of lands in Walecroft to Fountains Abbey.[1] He was Lord of Ellenhall in time of H. I[2] and in the reign of Henry II founded the Priory of Rauntor or Ronton in Staffordshire. Eight in descent from this Robert Fitz Noel we find Thomas Noel of Newbold,[3] who married Jane, daughter of . . . . Sonde for his first wife[3 4] and left by her but one child Isabel, who became heiress to her mother[4] and married Thomas Chetwode. Thomas Noel by his second wife Jane, daughter to Roger Draycot, left issue from whom the family of Noel, Earls of Gainsborough, claim descent.

The arms ascribed to Noel in quarterings on pennon of Richard Chetwode are as follows: "Argent three covered cups, sable" these arms were borne by the Nowell or Noel families of Kent, Lancashire and Sussex are undoubtedly among the the ancient Noel arms.

Family of Noel, Earls of Gainsborough.

Noelein or Noel came into England with Wm., the

Conqueror and obtained Ellenhall in Staffordshire.[5] Celestria

Robert Fitz Noel his son, founder of Raunton Priory co Staff.[6] Alice[4]

Philip Noel, 2nd son, seated at Hilcot and Sieghford co. Staff.

Robert Noel, only son and heir — Joan, daughter of Sir John Acton, Knight.

Philip, only son and heir Temp H. III

Philip, only son ob. vita patris — Cicely, daughter of . . . Okeover.

Thom. Noel, only son and heir — Alice, daugh. and heir of H. Wyverslowe.

Wm. only son seated at Newb. — . . . . daughter of . . . .

Richard Noel, son and heir — . . . .

Jane dau. of Sonde, 1st wife — Thom. Noel of Newbold, 1st son = Jane Draycot

Isabel Noel, only child and heir of Jane Sonde — Thos. Chet. of Chet., Bucks.

The Earls of Gainsborough.

1. Dug. Mon. Ang. vol. II p. 143. 2. Dug. Warwick, p, 209. 3. Collins Peer. vol. IV p. 39. 4. Edm. Bar. 5. Regis. Priory of Rauton. 6. Dug. Mon. vol. II. 7. Visit Staff. 1583 Wm. Salt Arch. Soc. Pub. vol. III p. 117

Chetwode - Beresford.

Thomas Chetwood, Esquire of Oakeley. married
Ellen (or Cicely) daughter of Thomas Beresford.

The family of Beresford, though now generally classed among the Irish nobility on account of their rank as Marquises of Waterford in the Peerage of Ireland, are of English derivation and probably come from Norman stock.[123]

The surname of Beresford, or as it was formerly written in ancient deeds Bereford,[123] was assumed from the manor of Beresford in the parish of Alstonfield co. Stafford,[1] where the first authentic founder of the family was found as early as 1087 A. D. in the first year of the reign of Wm. Rufus,[12] and where this ancient family flourished during several centuries. It spread in course of time into the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Kent and Lincoln and branches of it now exist in almost all of these counties and also in the city of London in Northumberlandshire and in the county Waterford in Ireland.[23]

The first Beresford on record (authentic) was John de Beresford, feudal Lord of the manor of Beresford of which he was seized October 4, 1087 A. D.

Twelfth in descent from this John was Ellen[5] or Cicely,[24] the 4th daughter of Thomas Beresford of Newton Grange and Bentley co. Derby.[3] As her father, the aforesaid Thomas Beresford, left 21 children, of whom 16 were sons, and 5 daughters; the probabilities are that her husband's, Thomas Chetwode, landed possessions and wealth were not materially increased by any dowery.[6]

On the 5th of May 1665, Tristram Beresford, a lineal descendant of the founder, John de Beresford, though Thomas before mentioned was created a Baronet of Ireland and subsequently the heads of the family were enobled as follows:

Sir Marcus Beresford, Baronet, created Baron Beresford of Beresford co. Cavan and Viscount Tyrone 4 Nov. 1720 and Earl of Tyrone 18 July 1746.

Henry De La Poer Beresford raised to the rank of baron of Great Britain as Baron Tyrone of Haverford co. Pembroke 21 Aug. 1786.

Arms. Argent a bear salient sable, armed gules, muzzled, coll. and chained or.

Arms. Argent, crusilly fitche,' 3 fleur de lis, within a bordure engrailed, sa.

Crest. A dragon's head erased argent, pierced thru the neck with a broken spear, or, point argent, thrust thru the upper jaw.

Supp. Two angles ppr. rested argent, crimed and winged or, each holding in the extended hand a sword erect also ppr. pommel and hilt or.

1. Burke's Peer. and Bar. art. Waterford. 2. Lodge's Peer. of Ireland vol. II p. 208. 3. Playfair Br. Fam. Antiq. vol. IV Pt. 1 p. 28. 4. Vid Pedigree. 5 Misc. Gen. and Her. vol. I 2nd ser. p. 72. 6. Editor.

Motto. Nil nisi cruce.

Seats. Curraghmore co. Waterford: Ford Castle, Northumberland.

Note. The present family of the Marquis of Waterford quarter their paternal coat (argent crusilly fitchee', three fleur de lis, within a bordure engrailed, sa) with the arms of De La Poer (argent a chief indented sable) bearing Beresford 1st and 4th, De La Poer 2nd and 3rd quarters.

John Beresford of Beresford, tenth in descent from the founder, in 1411, H. IV, gave to his son Aden, all of his estates in Alstonfield together with the Foresters, of Malbonfrith, with the Houseboote, Heybote and common of pasture there for thirteen cows and a bull, thirteen mares and a horse and thirteen sows and a boar, to hold to him and to his heirs at a rent of two pence.

Thomas Beresford, Esq. eleventh in descent from the founder and father of Ellen, seated himself at Newton Grange and Bentley co. Derby, where he was resident temp Henry VI; the former of whom he served in his French Wars and according to tradition mustered a troop of horse at Chesterfield, consisting only of his sons (16) and his own and their attendants. He lies buried in the church of Fenry Bently, under a fair alabaster monument with this inscription:

> Here lieth the corps of Thomas Beresford, Esq., the son of John Beresford, late Lord of Beresford in the county of Stafford, Esq., and Agnes his wife the daughter and Heir of Robert Haffal in the County of Chester, Esq., who had issue sixteen sons and five daughters. Thomas departed this life the 23rd of March, 1473, and Agnes departed this life the 16th of March, 1467. Here also Lieth Hugh, third son of Thomas and Agnes.

On one side of the Tomb

Quem tegit hoc Marmor, fi forte requiris, Amice
Nobils Beresford tutibi Nomen habes.
Luce Patrum Clarus, proprio fed lumine major,
De gemina merito Momina luce capit
Largus, Doctos, Amans, aluit, cotuit, recrearit
Musas, Jus, Vinctos, Sumptibus, arte, Domo.
Militia excellens, ftrenuus Duxfortis et audax,
Francia testatur; Curia testis Agens.

On the other side of the Tomb.

Nunc jacet in tumulo resulutus Polvis in isto
Lutem, Bulla, Pumus, Pulvis et Umbra fumus

Dum Loguimur, morimur: fubito vanefcimus omnes;
Si fapiens homo fis, difce. Memento Mori.

Upon the Pulpit.

Vivere quisque diu cupit,
fed bene nemo, ast bene quisque
potest vivere, nemo div.

Besides the Marquisate of Waterford the Beresford family has received two other titles for the gallant services of the recipients, both of these titles were given to illegitimate sons of George De La Poer Beresford, first Marquis of Waterford. The first son was made a Viscount, the other a Baronet.

Viscount Beresford (Wm. Carr Beresford D. C. L., G. C. B., G. C. H., K. T. S.) Governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolrich, General Officer of the Army, Governor of Jersey, Col. of the 16th Foot, Duke of Elras, Marquis of Campo, Mayor and Count Trancoso in Portugal and a field marshall in the Kingdom. For eminent services in the Penninsular War, particularly by victory of Albuera, he was elevated to Peerage.

Creations: Baron Beresford of Albuera and Dungaron co. Waterford, 17th May, 1814; Viscount Beresford 28 Mar. 1823 and granted an annuity 2000 pds. to himself and his two immediate successors in the barony. He died sine prole 8 Jan. 1854 and the title became extinct. Seat. Bedgebury Park Kent and Beresford Hall in Staffordshire.

The Baronety of Beresford was conferred on John Poo Berisford, also an illegitimate son, 21 May 1814. John left issue who succeeded him in the Bar.

Arms. Both of these illigitimate sons bore the same arms as the paternal house. The Viscount bearing the same supporters.

Seat. The descendants of Sir John Beresford, Baronet, are seated at Bagnall co. Waterford, Ireland.

Pedigree of Beresford.

John de Beresford
Seized of Manor of Beresford in Co. Stafford, I. Wm. Ruff. Oct. 4, 1087

Hugh de Beresford

Aden de Beresford

John de Beresford

Hugh de Beresford
Suc. his father, was living, 13 H. III. [1249]

John de Beresford Living temp. Edw. I

Aden de Beresford
Lord of Beresford, 8, 16 and 17 Edw. II

John de Beresford
Oldest son and heir, living temp. Edw. III and Ric. II

John Beresford
Of Beresford. Living 13 H . [1411], gave his son Aden his estate in Alstonfield Co., Stafford

Cicely

John Beresford, Esqr.
Eldest son I Edw. IV granted all lands to trustees—1474 made provision for his son John and Margaret, his wife

Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Bassett of Blore, Co. Stafford, and by her had four sons. John, eldest's line, now extinct

Thomas Beresford, Esq.
second son of Newton Grange and Bentley in Co. Derby, temp. H. VI and Edw. IV; served in French wars; left 16 sons and 5 daughters

Agnes, daughter and heiress of RobertHasset of Arclayd, Co. Chester. Arms: Parti per chevron Argent and or, three Pheons sable, crescent for difference

Ellen [Cicel] de Beresford
fourth daughter.

Thomas Chetwode, son and heir of Roger Chetwode of Oakley in Co. Stafford

Chetwood - Masterton.

Roger Chetwood, Esq., of Oakley, married Ellen, daughter of Thomas Masterton or Maisterson.[4]

The family of Masterton is one of those infrequent exceptions which prove the general rule that the English families have in their long lines of unbroken descent relied for their prominence in affairs, their wealth and their patriotism on their ownership of lands.[3] This family seems never to have possessed any monorial property in Cheshire or else where, or to have resided in any other seat than a barrage of Nautwick and although their connection with this place seldom occurs, yet the unbroken line of descent from a very early period shows them to be a family of high antiquity and if their marriages do not seem to have given them any particular landed possession, yet they at least brought an infusion of the best blood in the county into their family stock.[1,2]

Robertus Filius Magisteri settled at Wich Malbank, the ancient name of Nautwick in the time of Ed. I.[1,2] The most notable member of the family was Thomas Maisterson, his grandson who served Ed. III in his French Wars and went into Spain with Edward, the Black Prince, in his expedition for the restoration of Pedro, King of Castile. "He fought in the rant gard with Jo of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, against the French whare Sir Betram de Cleaquin, Constable of France and the Marshall Dandrehen were, which part of the army was in the cruelest fight, not withstandinge that Henry the Bastard that ursurped, restored and staid his men thrice that day when they were on point to fly."[1,2]

"For the valor of the said Tho. shewed that day upon his return to Burdeux the Duke of Lan. did wyn the sayd Tho. to his service and by indenture interchangably did bind him to serve him in wars upon honorable terms and conditions and to pay him yearly the sum of xl (pds.) per annum, out of his receipts of his honor of Halton."[1,2]

On his return from Spain it was found "that the Prince was behind with him for his pay for himselph, his men at arms and archers, the s'ome of 2738 fortz of Groyan gold wch sayd money he could never be payd although the Prince appointed his receivers in Cheshire, John Sonde and Jo Allen to make payment thereof."[1,2] He also held the responsible office of escheater to Ric. II.

The father of our Ellen Masterton also made a profession of arms and he met his death under the standard of the Earl of Survey, near the Cheviot hills on Fladden Field (1513) in that most disastrous defeat of the Scotch forces. His son also was taken prisoner in the same battle. Later on in History the

1. Ormerod Cheshire vol. III Pt. 1 p. 438. 2. Harl. Mss. 2119 b. 3. Editor. 4. The preference should be given to Maisterson. Ed.

Masterton or Maisterson
of Nautwick Cheshire.

ARMS: Ermine a chevron azure between 3 garbs or.

CREST: On a wreath, a tiger passant argent.

Magister

Swayri filius Magistri, had a brother Rogerus

Siwardus vocatus rul gariter Magisterson

Robert le Maintressone of Wich Malbank, 26 Edw. I — Cicely, died 1312

Robert le Maistressone, son and heir — Agnes, daughter of William Wibberham, 5 Edw. 2

Thomas le Maistresson — Katharine, daughter of Dulton of Hatton

of Nantewych Esq. son and heir, escheator 14 and 15 and 19 Ric. 2; Attorney General in the county 15-16 Ric. 2; had a license for an oratory in his house in Nantewyche Dec. 12, 1389 [Lich. Reg.]; distinguished himself in various wars from Edw. to Hen. 5, died H. 6.

Richard le Maystressone Esq. 19 Ric. 2 [aet 60 12 Hen. 6] and 25 Hen. 6; Seneschall to Duke of Exeter for two manors — Joan, daughter of Ralph Egerton of Wrynehill, co. Staff.

Thomas Maisterson son and heir 13 et 39 Hen. 6, 7 Edw. IV — Cicely, daughter of William Leycester of Tabley

Richard Maisterson son and heir, 7 Edw. IV — Ellen, daughter of Matthew Bostock of Elton

Thomas Maistreson Esq. 1502. Slain at Flodden Field — Agnes, daughter of —. Jodrell, Esq., of Derby

Ellen Maisterson or Masterton — Roger Chetwode, Esq., of Oakley, Staffordshire.

sebsequent branches of the family distinguished themselves during the Civil Wars.

From the names of the predecessors of Robertus de Maisterson, the settler at Nautwick, it would seem that the family were of flemish origin; on the whole it is probably as likely to have sprung from Saxon stock. The derivation of the name, undoubtedly from the old Latin Magister or Master, shows a proved origin and its subsequent use with the affix son, is entirely in accord with the regular growth of an anglecized latin surname.

Arms. Ermine, a chevron azure betweeen three garbs, or.

Crest. On a wreath, a tiger passant argent.

Seat. A burgage in Nautwick co. Chester.

The Mastersons were burgesses of Nautw. and as such were entitled by prescription not to be put on any assize, jury, recognizance or inquest whatever with strangers concerning land and tenements lying out of the ville of Na. or its liberty or conceening any trespass, contracts, or agreements made or happening out of the same. (Inq. 13 Ed. II. Confirmed by Queen Elizabeth 20th of March Ao reg 10 enrolled Aug. 23 following.)

Chetwode - Woodhall als. Wahull.

Richard Chetwode, Esquire of Okeley married Agnes Woodhall, daughter of Anthony, Baron of Woodhall.

Few English families can trace a descent more proud or more ancient than that of the family of Woodhall and no connection or union of blood has broght into the Chetwode Family finer instincts, nobler feelings and ambitions, than has the marriage here recorded.

Of flemish origin, the Woodhall family appear in England at the time of the Conquest, as established in vast estates land weilding a power and control commessurate with a station only second to the highest noble feudatories of the Conqueror. Walter de Fflanders, Lord of Woodhall in the 20th year of Wm. the Conqueror, is recorded in the Domesday Book as holding 12 manors and estates in Bedfordshire, 17 in Northam. and 2 in Hertfordshire, in all comprising 300 knight's fees. From this Fflanders in a clear lineal descent came a line of feudal nobles, who thru the whole course of English history held estates only slightly less in size than the one above described and whose power

was early recognized by and called to the aid of the sovereign, for we find that Thos. de Wahull, feudal Lord of Wahull, was summoned to Parliament as a Baron 26 Jan. 1297, and died in 1304. Although his descendants were never afterwards so summoned, yet the fact that Thomas was so summoned and his possession in Wahull, was afterwards treated as a Barony, gave to his descendants the proud distinction of barons of the realm. Dugdale seems to think that this barony was not founded by writ, but was of ever more ancient origin and was in reality, (as in the case of the Chauncy family) a barony by tenure of the land.

This view seems also to have been held in the time of Richard Chetwode the father of our Grace Chetwode, for his claim to this barony by right of his mother, is distinctly recognized by the Committee of the house of Lords and it is more probably that the title should have descended to him thru his mother as attaching to the ownership of the land then as though created by writ of summons, though in some cases baroneys founded in Writs of Summons have descended thru females in England.

Their ancestral manor of Woodhall or as it is modernly Odell' continued in their hands and passed in direct descent from father to son, until on the death of Anthony Woodhall, the last baron of Woodhall, it passed by his will to the wife for life and after her death to his daughter, Agnes, who married Richard Chetwode, Esquire.

The ancient Castle of Odell, their seat thru so many centuries, (Leland speaks of it as being in his time 1533 on nothing but strange ruins and belonging to Lord Bray, but this must have been a mistake for their is nothing else to show that it ever even for a time passed out of the hands of the Woodhall family) also came by this marriage to the Chetwodes and was for a time the seat of Sir Richard Chetwode, the father of our Grace, but was sold by him; it is now in possession of the Alston family. At Odell town, which was formerly a market town and even now has its annual fair holden there is the church, a handsome Gothic building, where under the patronage of Richard Chet. and his son, Sir Richard, the Rev. Edward Eulkeley and his son, Peter, were for many years established as Rectors (Vid Bulkeley Memo. and Peter Bulkeley in England for the remainder of the town of Odell.) The Chantry roll of Bedfordshire mentions that there was before the reformation an endowment for the maintenance of a lamp in this church and for a drinking or Church Ale.

The concluding facts about the Woodhall family are given in the evidences which follow.

-: Woodhall Notes :-

1086 Walter de Flandus, Lord of Wodhall, held in Bedfordshire, Totenhole manor Middleton, Torney, Wadehill manor, Podington, Wimenton manors, Lalega, Streton, Hulme, Langfor. manori Sudginle, Hanslawe, in Northam. Pipewell, Cotesbroc, Hohtone, Widmale, Pittsford, Horton, Asceby 2 htd et dimid Euelai 4 hid' et ij hid, Auiescote, Wittone, In Chaile hundr' 3 hid' et 5 p't I hid' Pascelle, In hundre de Sutton I hid' et 5 p's d' hid' ec ad Enelai. Godwin ten' de W Ecc'lam d' Pastelle. In Hecham 2 hid' p'ten ad ecc'lem d' Pastelle. Lewenot tenet de W. Plumpton I hidem. In hundr' de Gravesend Kent, I hid' dimid et 5 p' dim' I hid'. In Hertfordshire In Mundane 5 hid', in Sutre halla I hid' et dl rirg.'

Carta Walteri de Wahull. D'no suo dilectissimo Regi Angl' Walterus de Wahull sal't'm et fidele seruicium mando robis quod pater meus et ego Hami Aº et die quo Rex. H. fuit virius et mortams 27 f. Milit' de antiquo feoffamento et 3 faciebam demeo dominio et de istis milit' feoffat. Hugo de Lega tenet ten feod' milit. Symon fil Petri dim' Milit. Simon mala opera junio' 2 Mil' Simon mala op'a senex 2 mil.' Rob' Buteville 2 mil' Ric'us Gubie 1 mil' Roger ffoliot 3 mil' Will'us Plumpton dim' mil' Stephanus de Welton 3 m' Turgius de Patt. 5 p't m' Will'mus Rispali 10 p't m' Rob. Cognatus dim, m' W. de Calton dim' m' A. Capernu 4 p't m' Rads ffretecock et f'res eius 4 p't m' Patemera 4 p't m' Hugo filius Regnaldi 1 m' Et de novo dominich ad p' faciend 30 m' quos ego debeo robis seruic 3 m' et de hoc domintco feoffaui ego post H. reg. I Mil' et dim', scilicet W. de Barnton e W. filij Baldwini et Rad' f:l' Rogi' de dimid' m' et Stephanus de Eschales de f' I m'. In Lib' robvo de Sc'c'rio d'ni regis de tempore H. fillii Imperatricis fol io3.

Walter, baron of Wahull, the sonne of Simon, Aº 14 H. 2, held 27 Knts., fees of ancient feoffament which Simon, his father, likewise held before him, and likewise he held 3 knights fees of his owne demeasne. It appeoret by the records exemplified that Simon de Wahull gave certaine lands in Woodhull to the prior and hospital of Jerusalem in the dayes of King John. (This Simon, brother of Walter 3rd in descent from Walter of Flanders.) Dugdale says that Simon de Wahull temp. H. I, or Stephen with Sybill his wife gave church of Langford to Knight Templars.(These may be different gifts, though not probable. Dugdale Simon was father of former Symon and 2nd in descent from the first Walter.

John, baron of Wahul, son of Walter was living Aº 2 R. Johis and at that tyme held 27 Knight's fees of the Kinge in capite as his father had done before him. (Not in direct line.)

Claus Aº 2 H. 3. ffines Aº 2 H. 3. Aº 2 H. 3 m 6 all relate to the barony of Wahull when in the hands of the heirs of Walt. brother of Symon whose line became extinct, thus bringing the barony of Wahul to younger branch of whom Symon was ancestor.

Pedigree of Woodhall al's Wahull.

Woodhall A° 20 W I
Walter of Fflanders, Lord of Wahu.

Walter, baron of Wahull in ye countie of Bedford, viv. Tem'p H I

Symon, Baron of Wahull Temp Henry the first

Symon de Wahull, younger son, his line succeeded on extinct. of eld. branch

Sahetus, Baron of Wahull, died 34 Henry III — Alice

Walter de Wodhull, 2nd son and heire, Baron of Wodhull, viv 52 H III — Helvise da. of Hughe de Vivonia senescalli Vascouie and Pictauiae viv 1288

John de Wodhull, Knt. Baron of Wodhull and Lord of Langford, ob. 24 E I

Thomas Wodhull, Knt. Baron of Wodhull, ob. 32 E I — Howise, da. of Henry Praers, Esquire

John de Wodhull, Knt., 1 E III Baron, ob. 10 E III — Isabell vidua 10 E III

Nicholas de Wodhull, 2nd son, ob. 12 H IV — Margarett, da. and heir of John Fuycote,

Thomas Wodehull, Knt., Baron, ob. 9 H V — Elizabeth Chetwood, heiress brought Chet-

Thomas de Wodehull, Baron de Woodhull ob. 19 Henry VI — Isabelle, eldest dau. of William Trussel of Elmesthrope, Knt.

Fulk de Wodehull, Baron, ob. 24 H VII — Anne da. of William Newenham

Nicholas, Baron of Wodehall — Mary, da. of Edward Rawleigh, 23 H. VII

Anthony, Baron of Woodhall, ob. 24 H. 8 — Anne, da. of Sir John Smith, Baron of Exchequer

Agnes Woodhall, daughter and heiress of Anthony Woodhall — Richard Chetwode, third son to Roger Chetwode

From Misc. Gene. Her. Vol. I 2nd ser p. 69on—transcript from vellum roll in possession of Sir George Chetwode, Bart.

Quia Rex acbepit per inquisitionem quod Johes de Basingham tenuit de rege in capite medietatem manerii de Ravenston et alteram medietatem de Comitissa oxonia et quod Saherus de Wahull est haerus ipsuis Joh'is de medietate illa quam idem Joh'es tenuit de rege in capite et Will'us de alto monasterio et heredes Adea de Tindal sunt haeredes ipsuis Joh' de alia medietate quam tenuit de predict Comitissa mandatum est vicecomiti Buck. quod p'd'co Sahero tamquam heredib' Johannis de medietate illa quam de rege tenuit in capite et p'dcis Willo et heradib' predict' Adae tamquam heredib' Johannis p'dict de alia medietate quam tenuit de predict' Comitissa plenam seisinam habere faciat, Teste rege apud Westm' 26 ffebr'. Ex. Rot. Claus A° 24 H. III.

Chetwood - Needham.

Sir Richard Chetwood, Knight, married Dorothy, daughter of Robert Needham.

Dorothy Needham, the wife of Sir Richard Chetwood, Knight,[2] was the daughter of Robert Needham.[2] who had thrice served as Sheriff of Shropshire in the reign of Queen Elizab., had held important commands during the war with Ireland and had been Vice President of the Council of Marches of Wales.

The family of Needham, whose blood by this marriage became infused with that of the Chetwoods had always held an honorable position in the Co. of Shropshire, though at the time of this marriage they had not yet been enobled. They were descended from Wm. de Needham, who was Lord of Stanton in Cheshire in 1120 A. D.[1 2 3]

Sir Robert Needham of Shenton, co. Salop, brother of our Margaret, was created Viscount of Kilmorey, co. Clare, in the Peerage of Ireland, on the 18th of April, 1635, and on the 12th of Jan. 1882.[1 2] Francis Jack Needham, sixth in descent from Robt. Needham, the first viscount of Kilmorey and 19th. in descent from William, the founder of the family, was elevated to the rank of Earl and viscount of Kilmorey co. Clare and viscount Newry and Morne co. Downe

It is a remarkable fact that though between the first viscount and Francis there were only five generations, yet the title owing to rapid deaths had been borne by eleven different persons and Francis was the twelfth viscount under the first creation. It is probable that this marriage brought the Chetwood family but a small dowery as Margaret Needham was one of a very large family.

Arms. Argent a bend azure between two bucks heads carbossed sable.
Crest. A Phoenix in flames proper.
Supp. Dexter, a horse argent, mane and hoofs or: Sinister, a buck proper.
Motto Nunc ant Nunquam.
Seats. Sharrington Hall, Shropshire. Morne Park, Downshire, Ireland.

1. Burke's Peer. and Bar. art. Kilm. 2. Playfair Br. Fam. Antiq. vol. V Pt. 1 p. 21. 3. Camd. Brit. p. 549.

-:- Pedigree of Needham -:-

William de Nedeham, Lord of Staunton, Co. Chester, 1200.

-:- Pedigree of Needham -:-

William de Nedeham, Lord of Staunton, Co. Chester, 1200.

William de Nedeham, Living in 1200.

William de Nedeham.

John de Dedeham.

John de Nedeham, Living 1330.

Thomas Nedeham of Nedeham Co., Derby, Living 1337.

William Nedeham, Justice of Cheshire, Living 1375. = Alice, daughter and heir of Cravach of Cravach.

Robert Nedeham, Esq., of Cravach, succeeded by eldest son. = Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Savage, K. G., of Clifton Co., Chester.

Thomas Nedeham, Esq., of Cravach, succeeded by only son. = Maud, daughter of Sir William Breton of Brereton, Knt.

Sir William Nedeham of Cravach and Sharington Hall. = Isabel, daughter and coheiress of Sir John Bromley.

Sir Robert Needham, Knt., purchased, 1506, estate of Shenton, Sheriff, Shropshire, 20th, 27th and 32nd, Henry VIII. = Anne, daughter of Manwarring of Badderly.

Thomas Needham of Shenton and Sharington Hall. = Anne, daughter of Sir John Talbot of Grafton, Knt.

Robert Needham, Esq., of Shenton and Sharington Hall, Sheriff, Shropshire, 6th, 28th, and 37th. Queen Elizabeth. Important commands war Ireland. Vice President Council Marches of Wales. = Francis, daughter of Sir Edward Aston of Tixhall Co., Stafford, Knt.

Sir Richard Chetwood, Knt. = Dorothy Needham.

Peter Bulkeley = Grace Chetwood.

Sir Robert Needham, Knt., of Sharington Hall, created Viscount of Kilmory, Co. Clare, Ireland, ancestor of Earls and Viscounts of Kilmorey and Viscounts of Newry and Morne, Co. Down, in Peerage of Ireland.

-:- Herald's Visitations. -:-

Blackstone does not regard the pedigree returned by the Heralds to be of great weight. He says "The marshalling of coat armour which was formerly the pride and study of all the best families of the kingdom, is now greatly disregarded and has fallen into the hands of certain officers and attendants upon the court of Chivalry called Heralds, who consider it only as a matter of lucre and not of justice, whereby such falsity and confusion have crept into their records (which ought to be the standing evidence of family descents and coat armour) that though formerly some credit has been paid to their testimony, now even their common seal will not be received as evidence in any court of justice in the kingdom. But their visitation books, compiled when progresses were solemnly and regularly made in every part of the kingdom, to inquire into the state of families and to register such marriages and descents as were verified upon oath, are allowed to be good evidence of pedigrees. It is much to be wished that this practice of visitation at certain periods were revived, for the failure of inquisitions post mortem by the abolition of military tenure, combined with the negligence of the heralds in omitting their usual progresses, has rendered the proof of a modern descent, for the recovery of an estate or succession to a title of honour more difficult than of ancient.

In the following cases the visitation books deposited at the Heralds' College, which were compiled during the 16th and 17th centuries by heralds acting under Commissions from the Crown, have been admitted as evidence in Courts of Justice to establish or defeat pedigree in peerage claims. Mathews v. Port Comb 63; Pitton v. Walter, 1 str. 162; Leigh Peerage 1829 Part 2, 138, De Lisle Peerage Min. Ev. 12, vid Bullers N. P. 248, Report on public records 1800 p. 82. It is usual and safer to be prepared with evidence of the Commissions, although as they were general ones, and not merely issued pro hac vice such evidence is, perhaps, not strictly necessary 3 Bl. com. 258; 16 Vin. Ab 79. But a pedigree deduced from these books and drawn up by a herald is not admissable. King v. Foster. T. Jones 224; Rol. Ab. 686; so a written pedigree, purporting to be made by one of the family and entered in the heralds books, is not evidence. Per Fortescue J. 12 Vin. Ab. Evid. page 119.

The Herald's Visitations commenced in 1528 and the last one took place in 1686. Hubb. Evidences of Succession 542.

Chetwode of Okeley. Pirehill
Hund. Visit. of Staffordshire.

Arms. Quarterly argent and gules, four cross patee' counterchanged on a escutcheon of pretence, gules, a fesse between three bucks heads, carbossed argent for Stephenton.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi lion rampart gules.

In the visitation of 1614 the arms are: Quarterly 1 Chet. as above, 2 azure a lion rampart argent (Crewe) 3 azure, a lion rampart or (Sound) 4 azure, a plate between three crescents argent (Rees) 5 Or, on a bend cottised gules, three crescents argent (Rowley) 6 Quarterly argent and sable in the 2nd and 3rd quarters a buck's head carbossed or, over all a bend let gules (Henhull) 7 Leach 8 Dawson 9 Wettenhall 10 Wettenhale.

This pedigree is composed from the two visitations of co. Stafford in 1614 by Sir Richard St. George, Norrey king at arms and in 1664, by Sir William Dugdale, Norrey king at arms.

The earlier descents here given are apparently not correct; it was Roger, not Richard Chetwode, who married Margaret Crewe and their son Thomas, not John, who married Margaret Sounde and their grandson was thrice married, the mother of his successors being Ellen, daughter of Thomas Berisford of Bentley co. Derby.

The visitation of Staff. 1663-4.
Chetwode of Okeley Pirehill hundred.

John Chitwood of Okeley co. Staff. a 5 brother of the house of Chit. of co. Bucks.

Richard	Chitwood	Margaret, daug. and heir of David Crewe.
John	"	. . . . daughter and heir of . . . . Sounde.
Roger	"	Ellen, dau. and heir of Wm. Reis.
Thomas	"	. . . . . dau. and co-heir of . . . . . Basford
Roger	"	Ellen, dau. of Thomas Masterson.
James	"	Catharine, dau. of Philip Hulse.

Arms: Quar
Azure, a lion ram
a plate between th
argent [Rayley].
head carbossed o

Crest: Out o

Richard Chitwood of Ockley in Stafford shire t'pe Ric. 2. as by a deed with a seal of Armes viz. Chit-wood of Bukingham with a difference of S. [Sic.]

Roger Chetwood = Margery, Davy [D

John Chetwood = d. and h

Roger Chetwood = Ellin, d.

I..... d. to ..... Berisford [Bereford] of Bentley = Thomas Cheshire ..... d

Roger Chetwood of Rees = Ellin, d.

James Chetwood of Worleston in Com Cestr. and of Ockley in Staff 1538 = Katharine of Norbu

Thos. Chitwood

Anne, d. to Jno. Leech of Nantwick

Chitwood of Worleston.

Arms: Quarterly I Quarterly, Argent and Gules, four crosses counter-changed. 2. Azure, a lion rampant Argent [Crew]. 3. Azure a lion rampant or [Sound.] 4. Azure a plate between three crescents or [Rey]. 5. Or, on a bend cottised gules, three crescents argent [Rayley]. 6. Quarterly argent and sable in a second and third quarter a buck's head carbossed or, over all a bendlet gules [Henhull].

Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi lion rampant gules.

Richard Chitwood of Ockley in Stafford shire t'pe Ric. 2. as by a deed with a seal of Armes viz. Chitwood of Bukingham with a difference of S. [Sic.]

Roger Chetwood = Margery, d. and coheir to Davy [David] Grew

William Rayley = Margaret, d. and heire to Richard Henhull

John Chetwood = d. and heire of.....Sound

William Rey = Elizabeth Rayley

Roger Chetwood = Ellin, d. and heire to Wm. Rey

I..... d. to ..... Berisford [Bereford] of Bentley

Thomas Chetwood of Rees in Cheshire mar. to his third wife ..... d. to ..... Spurstow

2. ..... d. of ..... Wilbram of Woodhey

John and Rafe s.p.

Ellin, vxor Claiton of Thelwall

Roger Chetwood of Rees = Ellin, d. to Thos. Masterson

James Chetwood of Worleston in Com Cestr. and of Ockley in Staff 1538 = Katharine, d. to James Hulse of Norbury

John Chitwood of Chitwood in Com. Buckingham

Richard, 3d son = Agnes, d. and heire to Ant° Baron Woodhull after marriage to Sir George Calveley of the Lea

Roger, 4th son

Ellin, vxor Jno. Hanky of Churton

Margery

Thos. Chitwood

Anne, d. to Jno. Leech of Nantwick

John

Anne vxor Roger Colley of Terley Castle in Staff.

Ellin vxor Jno Webb of Shrewsbury

Beatrix vxor Anto Dorrington [Donnungton] of Staffordshire

Margaret

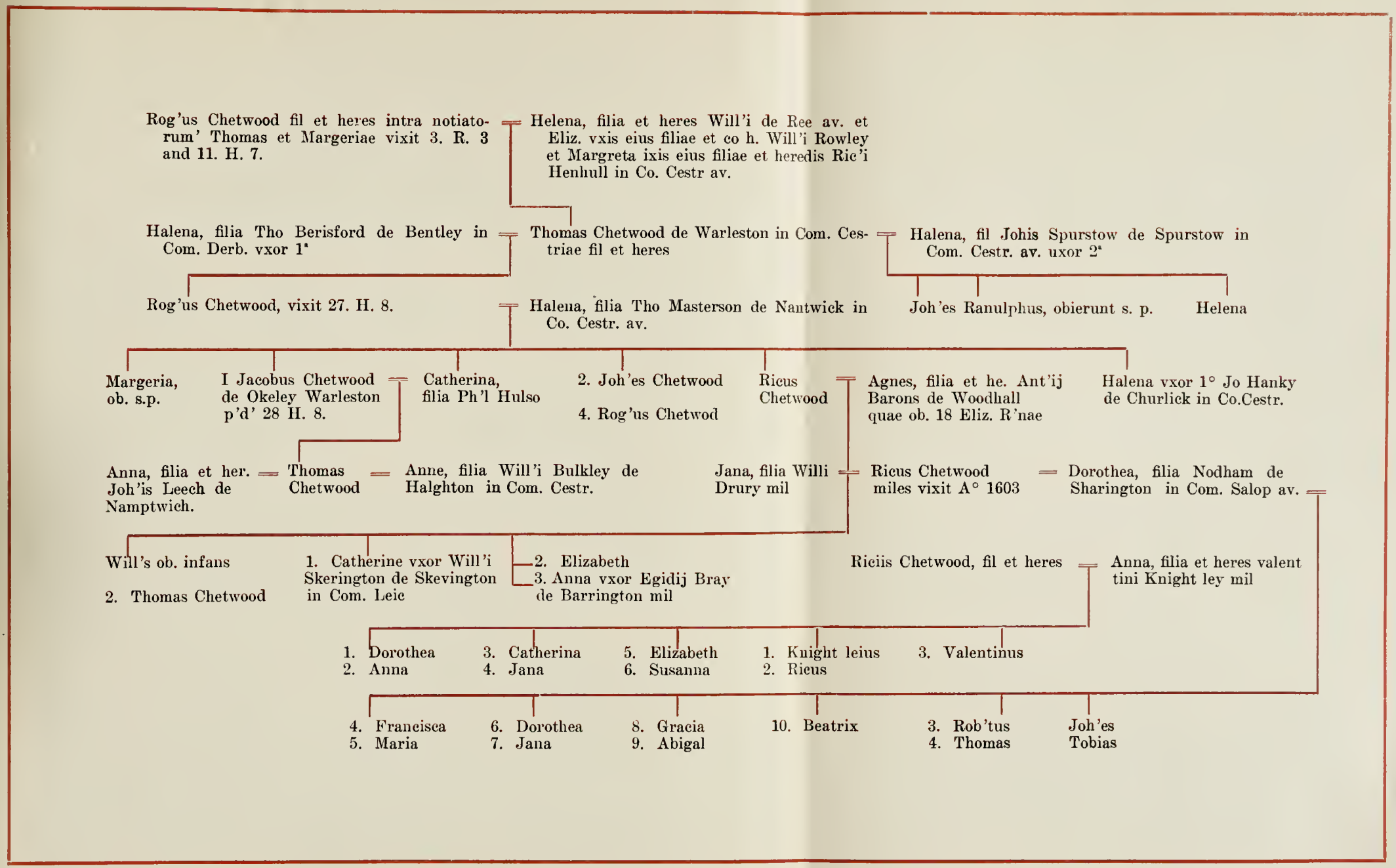
Elizabeth

Ma
ob.

An
Jol
Nar

Wil

2.


Rog'us Chetwood fil et heres intra notiatorum' Thomas et Margeriae vixit 3. R. 3 and 11. H. 7.
Helena, filia et heres Will'i de Ree av. et Eliz. vxis eius filiae et co h. Will'i Rowley et Margreta ixis eius filiae et heredis Ric'i Henhull in Co. Cestr av.
Halena, filia Tho Berisford de Bentley in Com. Derb. vxor 1ª
Thomas Chetwood de Warleston in Com. Cestriae fil et heres
Halena, fil Johis Spurstow de Spurstow in Com. Cestr. av. uxor 2ª
Rog'us Chetwood, vixit 27. H. 8.
Halena, filia Tho Masterson de Nantwick in Co. Cestr. av.
Joh'es Ranulphus, obierunt s. p.
Helena
Margeria, ob. s.p.
I Jacobus Chetwood de Okeley Warleston p'd' 28 H. 8.
Catherina, filia Ph'l Hulso
2. Joh'es Chetwood
4. Rog'us Chetwod
Ricus Chetwood
Agnes, filia et he. Ant'ij Barons de Woodhall quae ob. 18 Eliz. R'nae
Halena vxor 1° Jo Hanky de Churlick in Co.Cestr.
Anna, filia et her. Joh'is Leech de Namptwich.
Thomas Chetwood
Anne, filia Will'i Bulkley de Halghton in Com. Cestr.
Jana, filia Willi Drury mil
Ricus Chetwood miles vixit A° 1603
Dorothea, filia Nodham de Sharington in Com. Salop av.
Will's ob. infans
2. Thomas Chetwood
1. Catherine vxor Will'i Skerington de Skevington in Com. Leic
2. Elizabeth
3. Anna vxor Egidij Bray de Barrington mil
Riciis Chetwood, fil et heres
Anna, filia et heres valentini Knight ley mil
1. Dorothea
2. Anna
3. Catherina
4. Jana
5. Elizabeth
6. Susanna
1. Knight leius
2. Ricus
3. Valentinus
4. Francisca
5. Maria
6. Dorothea
7. Jana
8. Gracia
9. Abigal
10. Beatrix
3. Rob'tus
4. Thomas
Joh'es Tobias

Legal effect of certain material as evidence.

Armorial bearings, whether carved on wood, painted on glass, engraved on monuments or seals, or otherwise emblazoned, are also admissable in cases of pedigrees, not only as tending to prove that the person who assumed them was of the family to which they of right belonged, but as illustrating the particular branch from which the descent was claimed, or as showing by the impallings or quarterings, the nature of the blazonry or the shape of the shield, what famiiies were descended from an intelligent stock or were maidens, widows or heiresses.

The value of this evidence depends almost wholly upon its antiquity, and as, since the revolution the Heralds have excercised no authority in correcting usurpation, the use of armorial bearings subsequently to that date is entitled to but little, if any weight as evidence of genealogy (1 Ph. Ev. 244 Hubb. Ev. of Succ. 696.)

Bishop Registers have generally been admitted as evidence of such matters as would be rightly and necessarily so recorded: Arnold, Bath and Wells Bp. of 5 bing. 316; Tucker and Wms. 4 Sin, 262; Leon. and Franklin 1 Daniel 34; Irish Society and Derry bp. of 12 cl and Fin. 641; Rex. St. Peters, Exeter 12 A. D. and E. 512.

In early times very few could write their names and for the most part all deeds and other instruments vested for their force and virtue on the seals which were attached and for a long time sealing alone was sufficient to authenticate a deed. The Normans introduced this fashion of using waxen seals instead of the old English way of writing a name and signing with a cross.

Normanni cherographorum confectionen, cum crucibus aureis, aliisque eig naculis sacris, in Anglia firmari solitami in caeram impressam mutant, modumque scribendi Anglicam rejiciut Ingulphus Chron.

In the reign of E. I, every freeman and even such of the more substantial villeins as were fit to be put upon juries, had their distinct seals. Blackstone Com, Book 2 Chapter xx p. 300. Stat. Exon 14 E. I.

The impression of these seals were often a knight on horseback, or sometimes other devices, but coats of arms were not introduced into seals nor indeed into any other use, till about the reign of Rich. I, who brought them from the Crusade in the Holy Land, where they were first invented and painted on the shields of knights to distinguish the variety of persons of every christian nation who resorted together and who could, not when clad complete, still be otherwise known or ascertained. Bl. Com. Tom IV chapt. 22, p. 306-7.

The Brevia testa were written memorandums introduced to perpetuate the tenure of the conveyance and investure, when grants by parole became the subject of frequent disputes and uncertainties. To this end the registence on the deed, the persons who attended as witnesses, which was formerly done without their signing their names, (that not always being in their power) but only heard the deed read and then the clerk or scribe added their names in a sort of memorandum thus: "hijs testibus J. M., J. S. et aliis ad hanc vum convocatis" (Co lit 6,) This like all other solemn transactions was originally only done coram paribus, (Feud. l 2, t 32) and frequently when assembled in court barons, hundred or county court, which was then expressed in the attestation, teste comitate, hund etc. (Shel. Glors. 228. Madox Formul. no. 221, 322, 660.)

This William de Chetwode, seems to have been a man of considerable learning and refinement, for we find him in the reign of Ed. 3, 1332-7, aiding Sir John de Poultney Knt., in the foundation of the College of St. Lawrence Poultney in the parish of St. Lawrence, in Cannon of St. London.

In the year 1332, 7 Ed. III, Sir John procured the king's letter to the Pope for the endowment of his College by the appropriation of the Church of Saint Law. in Candlewick. At first it was his intention to have it only a chantry of 7 priests, but in the 19th Ed. III, 1344, he increased it to a college consisting of a master or warden, 13 priests and 4 chorisers, dedicated to the honour of Holy Jesus and Corpus Christi. Wm. or Sir Wm. de Chetwode, was appointed the first Master of this institution and acted in the place and stead of Sir John Poultney in transacting the transfer some three years later (1347) of the church and manor of Speldhurst (in hund. Somerden co. Kent) to the endowment of his college. This manor was the property of Sir John, but the church being a member of the diocese of Hamo, Bish. of Rochester, it was necessary that he should concur in the transfer. The instrument of transfer dated May 25, 1347, is a very curious deed and it is with reluctance that I refrain from giving it here intact.

In it the Bishop wills that a fit and competent portion should be assigned out of the fruits, rents and prodence to such vicar as should be appointed by the Master, provides for a curious and complex system of tithes; that the master should provide the vicar with the proper books and vestments; that the master should undergo and acknowledge at his own cost forever, all charges (called extraordinary) according to the taxation estimated at 6 1-2 marcs. and that the master should pay 7 s ann. pension to the Bishop and his successors.

This pension of 7 s was by William de Chetwode, the Master or Guardian

of the said College and the Chaplains of the same by their instrument and their common seal dated 4 days (May 29, 1347) after the above appropriation acknowledged and confirmed to the bishop and his successors forever, with power of distress for the recovery of the same.

On the 8th of June following, Sir Wm. de Chetwode appeared before the bishop in his great chamber of the manor of Halling and obtained the bishops letter directed to the archdeacon for putting him, as Proctor for himself and his college in corporal possession of the church of Speldhurst.

-:- William Rufus Chetwood. -:-

Chetwode Wm. Rufus anteur dramatique anglais ne au commencem. au dix huitienne siecle mort en 1766. Apres avoir ete' quelquetemps lebraire a' Conv. Garden, il fut pendant ruight ans souffleur au theatre de Duiry Lane. A force de soir joiuer des piece il devent suion actem lui me'me, du moins em assez bon professeur de declamation. Il compra aussi quelque piece de theatre savoie: The stock jobbers or the humours of exchange alley: 1720 in 8°, S. Sea 1720 in 8°

Chetwood Wm. Rufus, author of a General Hist. of the Stage 1749 d 1766. He followed for a time the calling of a bookseller in convent Garden and in later life was prompter at Duiry Lane Theatre. Imp. Dict. of Univ. Biog., Lon. Mackenzie, art. by Rev. John Service, Hamilton.

-:- Knightly Chetwode. -:-

Chetwood Knightly, theologien anglais, ne' a Coventry in 1652 mort en 1720, Nomme' prebendien de Wells, recteur de Broad Rissington, dans le comte' de Gloucester, archidiacre d' York. It fut appele' par Jacques II an sie'ge episcopal de Bristol en 1688. La revolution, qui servient presque. Sous le reign Anne il fut fait doyen de Glocester, et il occupait encore cette place lucrative lorsquil mowent. On a de lui; la vie de Wentwort, comte de Roscommon, la vie de Virgile et la ple' face placee' en tete des Bucoliques dans la traduction of Virgile par Dryden, la vie de Lycurque, tradinte de Plutargue, dans la traduction ge'ne'raie de cet auteur publiee' a' Cambridge en 1683, un discouse a' la chambre des communes et une grande mombre de petits poe'mes. Gordon's Gen. Biog. Dict. trans. in French for Univ. Biog. Dict.

Chetwode Knightly, D. D., a learned divine of the church of England; born in 1652, died in 1720. etc. The "Life of Virgil" and the preface to the Pastorals prefixed to Dryden's Virgile, were from the pen of this ingenious author. He rose to be dean of Glouc. Im. Dict. of Un. Bio.

Abraham de la Pryme speaks in his diary of going to Doucaster to see the ceremonies. Among many others he observed Dr. Chetw who "said he did not question but that we should deliver this age down to our posterity in a better condition by half than we received it from our ancestors:" he meant in matters relating to the good and unity and quiet of the church of England, "For" said he "wherever I go, I hear of disenters in unto the blessed church of Eng. etc."

Thoresby records in his Diary 21 Sept. 1714, that he had been visited by Dr. Chetwode archdeacon and dean of Gloucester. Thoresby's Diary vol. II, p. 261.